The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8 1872.—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 184.

ENGLAND'S BLUNDER.

The Work of the British High Joints Again Severely Criticised in the Commons.

High Compliment Paid to the American Commissioners.

Recent Correspondence Between Secretary Fish and Minister Schenck.

Text of the American Case Relative to Claims for Indirect Damages.

Merits of the Question as Viewed from a German Standpoint.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

THE TEXT OF THE AMERICAN CASE IN RELATION TO CLAIMS FOR INDIRECT DAMAGES.

The following is the full text of the American case in relation to claims for indirect damages, being the sixth and closing chapter of the printed volume submitted to the Arbitrators at Geneva.

This chapter is entitled "The Tribunal should grant a sum in gross to the United States," and is the opening conference of the Joint High Commissioners relating to the Alabama claims, the American Commissioners stated the demand of the United States. They said that there were positive direct losses in the capture and destruction of a large number of vessels and their cargoes, and in the additional expenditures in pursuit of cruisers; and indirect injury in the transfer to a large part of the American commercial marine to the British flag; enhanced payments of insurance in the prolongation of the war, and in addition to a large sum to the cost of the war and the suppression of the rebellion. They further said that the amount of direct losses to individuals which had thus far been presented amounted to $9,000,000, without the interest, which alone was unable to be greatly increased by claims which had not been presented; and that direct loss to the Government in the premises they could easily be ascertained by certificates of Government Accounting Officers. They said, that in the hope of an amicable settlement, an estimate was made of indirect losses, without prejudice, however, to the right to demonstration at their account in the event of the failure of the negotiations. The British Commissioners declined to make the liquidation of claims upon which was proposed as a part of the treaty of Washington. The Joint High Commission entered into negotiations with such reluctance to enlargement in order to renew and adjust all pending and claims on the part of the United States, and to provide for a speedy settlement of claims growing out of the acts "assumed" and by several vessels that have given rise to claims generally referred to this Tribunal of Arbitration. The claims generally referred to this Tribunal of Arbitration. The claims further agreed by the Treaty of Washington that Great Britain had, by the escape of the Alabama and other vessels from British ports in the rules in the sixth article of the treaty, or recognized by the principle of international law not known or applied previously to the period when the claims arose, it might then proceed to award a sum to be paid by Great Britain to the United States on account of all the claims referred to it. The claims presented by the American Commissioner, may be stated as follows:

First. Claims for direct losses growing out of the destruction of vessels and their cargoes by insurgent cruisers. Second. National expenditures in pursuit of these cruisers. Third. The transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag. Fourth. Enhanced payments of insurance. Fifth. Prolongation of the war, and addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and suppression of the rebellion.

So far as these losses and expenditures grew out of the acts committed by several cruisers, they were regarded by the Government of the United States as a just claim for compensation or reimbursement therefor before this Tribunal. The claims for direct losses growing out of the destruction of vessels and their cargoes, were subdivided into, first, claims for destruction of vessels and property of the citizens of the United States, and second, claims for the destruction of vessels and property under the flag of the United States; third, claims for loss or injuries to persons on board such vessels; fourth, claims for losses of freight. For such cases of vessels and cargoes as are fully described in the accompanying volume seven (7). The Tribunal had before data for determining the amount of damages to be awarded in consequence of injuries inflicted by the destruction of vessels or property, whether of Government or private persons. The Government records were of two classes: those in charge of the Treasury Department, and those in charge of the Navy Department. The Solicitor of the Treasury will find in volume 7 a detailed statement of this class of losses, made by the Secretary of the Treasury, or by officers acting under him in each case may be found in the United States reserve, however, as to this as to all other classes of claims, the right to produce additional, and further evidence in support of these and such further claims, for consideration to this Tribunal; and, also, similar claims of citizens, in case this Tribunal should be inclined not to award a sum in the United States.

With this reservation, they present a detailed statement of the claims which have come to their knowledge for the destruction of vessels and property by cruisers. The claims for the destruction of vessels destroyed; the several claims for the vessels and for the large sum of $9,000,000 each, and all other facts necessary to enable the Tribunal to reach a proper estimate of the amount of injury committed by each, and shows the nature and character of the depredations of the British cruisers. They further claim that the amount of direct losses to individuals which had thus far been presented amounted to $9,000,000, without the interest, which alone was unable to be greatly increased by claims which had not been presented; and that direct loss to the Government in the premises could easily be ascertained by certificates of Government Accounting Officers. They said, that in the hope of an amicable settlement, an estimate was made of indirect losses, without prejudice, however, to the right to demonstration at their account in the event of the failure of the negotiations. The British Commissioners declined to make the liquidation of claims upon which was proposed as a part of the treaty of Washington. The Joint High Commission entered into negotiations with such reluctance to enlargement in order to renew and adjust all pending and claims on the part of the United States, and to provide for a speedy settlement of claims growing out of the acts "assumed" and by several vessels that have given rise to claims generally referred to this Tribunal of Arbitration. The claims further agreed by the Treaty of Washington that Great Britain had, by the escape of the Alabama and other vessels from British ports in the rules in the sixth article of the treaty, or recognized by the principle of international law not known or applied previously to the period when the claims arose, it might then proceed to award a sum to be paid by Great Britain to the United States on account of all the claims referred to it. The claims presented by the American Commissioner, may be stated as follows:

First. Claims for direct losses growing out of the destruction of vessels and their cargoes by insurgent cruisers. Second. National expenditures in pursuit of these cruisers. Third. The transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag. Fourth. Enhanced payments of insurance. Fifth. Prolongation of the war, and addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and suppression of the rebellion.

So far as these losses and expenditures grew out of the acts committed by several cruisers, they were regarded by the Government of the United States as a just claim for compensation or reimbursement therefor before this Tribunal. The claims for direct losses growing out of the destruction of vessels and their cargoes, were subdivided into, first, claims for destruction of vessels and property of the citizens of the United States,

POST OFFICE BLOCK.

First Day's Session of the Government Condemnatory Commission.

Examination of Numerous Leading Real Estate Owners and Dealers.

Conflicting Testimony as to the Value of the Property.

The Commission appointed to make a fair and impartial value of the property embraced within the Post Office Block, met in Room No. 21 Court-room Hall, yesterday morning, to hear the testimony of the owners of the property and of real estate dealers, as to what it is worth. L. C. P. Freer occupied the chair, and Commissioner Blatchford and Watkins were also present.

The first sworn was Benjamin Lombard. He testified that the southwest corner of the block—at feet on Clark and 90 feet on Monroe, owned by Mr. Jennings—was worth $1,300 a front foot. The next lot north on Clark street, 22½x90 feet, owned by Mr. Scarbery, was worth $1,300; the next, 87½x90, owned by Mr. Truman, $1,300; the next, Mr. Freeman's, $1,400; the next, Mr. Thompson's, $1,400; the next, Mr. Cunningham's, $1,400; the next, 89½x90, owned by Mr. E. W. Morrison, $1,400; the next, Mrs. Morrison's estate, $1,800; and the north 50 feet, the corner of Madison, which was occupied by Stanton's store, $2,000 a front foot. Rosenfeld & Rosenbura's property on Madison street was worth $2,000 a front foot; Mr. Andrew's, $2,000; Mr. Holden's, 45x180, $1,400, and Hawley's corner, $2,000, $2,750.

William H. Holden testified that the building on C. N. Holden's lot, 45x180, rented, four years ago, for $5,000. The last year it rented for $7,000. It was an inferior building, and only cost $5,000.

C. F. Peatsch, Secretary of the *Staats Zeitung* Company, testified that they had subscribed the building and made $1,000 above their own rental. Their rent was $8,000. It rented last year better than before.

George W. Spofford is acquainted with the Morrison property, which has a front of 99 feet 10 inches on Clark street, and 90 feet on Madison. The property belongs to the widow of Greenus Morrison, who after her death to and two daughters. A building was erected on the lot which cost $70,000. The ground was worth $350,000. He had been offered $300,000 for it before and since the fire. The rental of the building was $35,000, and $37,725. It was all occupied, and parties were waiting for vacancies. After Stanton's lease had been made out for $14,000, the next lease was offered $16,000 for the same store. The taxes and insurance on the building amounted to $3,875. The net income for the land, estimating 10 per cent on the building, would be 4 per cent on $420,000. He then threw off $70,000, the value of the building, and offered it for $350,000 to the Government. The property on Madison street has increased more since the fire than before. The owners of the Morrison property were born on that ground, and did not sell it. Real estate men considered corners worth a quarter, and some one-third, more than the adjacent property. He thought there was a difference between the values of the Clark and Dearborn street corners. He preferred the former for a business location. He did not know of any sales of property in the vicinity during the year. In 1867 Boyington sold some land on the west side of Clark street to Mr. Thompson for $1,250 a front foot. Rosenfeld & Rosenbura's property he considered to be worth $2,500 a foot. The ground occupied by the *Staats Zeitung* Company was worth $2,000 a foot. The sentiment on Clark street, south from Madison, was very rapid, but he thought it was worth more than any price which had been placed on it by Mr. Goodman. He thought Mrs. Cunningham's property was worth $2,000 a foot, and Fuller's the same. The Custom House did not make any difference in the value of property. Jordan, Clark & Co., of Boston, had offered him $35,000 a year for that store and basement if he proposed to put in Mrs. Hawley's corner is worth $2,000 a foot; Andrews', $2,500. He thought that the centre of the Madison street front was worth $600 more a foot than Monroe street front, for the reason that there was no bridge at the foot of Monroe street. He considered C. N. Holden's property worth $1,200, having the advantage of an alley in the rear. He thought there were other corners in the city of as much value as the one he represented. He did not know of any corner property being sold for $3,000 a front foot. The four corners at Madison and Clark were worth $3,000 a foot as any in the city. He had known $3,000 to be offered for the property before and since the fire. Contracts had already been made for leases covering the ground between the bridge and away below his corner. He had already made leases to J. B. Mutual & Co. and to Mr. Dupuy. He thought the Cunningham lot was the minimum of values.

Jacob Smith testified that the leases of his firm paid 6 per cent on a valuation of $2,000 a foot. The *Staats Zeitung* Company had a lease for ten years, which would have had a large advance on the rents at any time up to the time of the fire. He did not know of but one sale of property in the vicinity. DeWolf paid $1,500 a foot for a lot of ground on the north side of Madison street, in the block opposite.

J. Hoffman Smith testified that he was offered $2,000 to move out of his store, which was in Rosenfeld's building; rents advanced after he took possession. He thought he could have had $3,000 at the time of the fire. The location was good.

Mr. Levi Rosenfeld testified that the property owned by him is worth $2,500 a foot. Property on Madison street had increased more than that on any other street destroyed, excepting Clark street, for this was that it was a great thoroughfare leading to the West Side, and there was much larger buildings on any other street. He always thought Madison street would be the greatest business street in the city. The cast 45 feet of his property was worth $2,500 a front foot, and that it would be a first-class investment at that price. The fire had been a great benefit to Madison street.

Hosmer G. Chase testified that in making valuations of school property, he had made a part of the block, and had estimated the south 50 feet, corner of the alley, worth $1,500; and the north 50 feet (both belonging to Mr. Fuller), $1,650. The corner, owned by Burs Hawley, 50x250, was worth $2,000; Andrews', 50x250, $2,000, fronting Dearborn street, is worth $1,500. C. N. Holden's property, on Madison street (100 feet deep), was worth $1,400 a foot, and Andrews' property (100 feet deep), $2,000; Andrews' is worth the same. The corner of Clark and Madison was worth $2,500, and the north half of the south 50 feet, street. $1,800 a front foot; the corner of Monroe and Clark streets, $2,000—perhaps $2,500. On Monroe street, from Clark to Dearborn, 224 feet were worth $1,500; the next 112 feet, to the alley, $1,200—with 50 feet front on the alley; the balance, $1,000. He did not know of any property sold at $3,000 a front foot. He did not know of property being held at higher figures. He did not think the block in question was worth any more now than before the fire; but he was inclined to think that the Madison street front is now worth as much, if not more, than it was before the fire. He did not think that the proposition of the Government has had any effect in increasing the values of property in the block. He had leased the block for a block and school land,—but they were less than cash values. He did not think the west front of Dearborn street had been materially affected by the fire, but that it was worth the most. His calculation of the valuation of the property was made without the corner value of the ground covered from the buildings. The ground should pay 6 per cent after deducting taxes, repairs, and cost of running the building as a good investment. He should want from 8 to 10 per cent. He thought Rosenfeld's lot was worth more than Holden's, because it "looked" through Custom House place on to Monroe street.

John Woodbridge testified that he had lived in Chicago twenty-one years, and as Master in Chancery and Receiver, had controlled and sold many pieces of property in the city. The 100 feet next the Custom House would pay 10 per cent on $175,000—that Fuller's building would yield 10 per cent on its investment. He knew of no property being sold for more than $2,000 per front foot. Property might be worth more than was paid.

Ezekiel Morrison had been acquainted with the property on the corner of Clark and Madison streets since 1833. He had been in the real estate business in that vicinity; had rented the northeast corner—22½x80, for $6,000 a year, and all taxes paid. He considered Mrs. Hawley's property worth $2,500 a front foot. He would give $2,500 a foot in cash to-day. He would not take $3,000 for Andrews'. He considered it certain that the two corners were the most valuable of any in the city. He thought the south west corner was worth $3,000. He had been offered that for the man who made the offer was insane. He thought Mrs. Hawley's corner—Dearborn and Madison streets—to be worth $2,000 a front foot. He wouldn't, if he owned it, take less than $2,500 a front foot for Rozenburg's property; Fuller's was worth, in his estimation, $1,800 a front foot, and Cunningham's, (in the name of the block, fronting on Clark street), $2,500 a front foot.

Charles H. Thompson testified that he paid over $1,400 a front foot for his property 18 years ago, and was told that it was cheap. He offered it for sale, a month or two before the fire, at $2,000, which he considered it to be worth at the time. Since the fire had temporarily depreciated all property.

The Commissioners then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THEATRES.

A large audience witnessed the production of the "Lady of Lyons" at the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon, with Miss Hannah Batley as *Pauline*, and Mr. Lawlor as *Claude Melnotte*. Both characters were fairly sustained, though there were some hitches in the mechanical details of the stage management. In the evening Lucille Western gave "East Lynne" to a densely crowded house. The same bill remains through the week, together with the matinee on Saturday.

—At the Globe Theatre T. G. Riggs is doing well with "Rip Van Winkle," which is splendidly produced and most admirably acted. Next week the Globe stage being the finest in the city in these respects.

—The splendid bill of minstrelsy at the West Side Opera House is attracting excellent patronage, both as to numbers and quality. "Uncinnatus," the new vocalist and dancing artist, has made a great hit.

—Billy Manning and his fine corps of burnt-cork artists are delighting the South Siders at the Varieties Theatre.

YACHTS AND BRIGHOLI.

The model yachts built by the artists of the Strahoon Company, in Cincinnati, was described as follows in the *Gazette* of the 6th inst.:

Each yacht is the gracefull model, and when he entered the dining-room, the members of the Cincinnati Yachting Club were seated at a table by themselves. Upon the entrance of the King of Yachts the entire company rose to their feet, as the members of the Club were entitled to the honor of receiving strangers, and did obeisance to him. Signor Brignoli then arose, graceful manner, and bowed as low as in his first greeting of *Margherita*. Then Brignoli numbered up with the arry, graceful manner, and bowed as low as in his first greeting of *Margherita*. Then Brignoli numbered up with the arry, graceful complaisance. Then Miss Isabel followed, her fresh, lovely face all aglow with the delight she felt at the kindness of Jamet, his countenance wearing a very different expression from that which lights it up as he sings *Rigoletto* or *Figaro* in his native tongue. The reception of *Scarpetta*, the other members of the company had an opportunity to pay their respects to the great stager and actor.

The gentleman, with the "hiry, graceful manner of a thoroughbred hippopotamus," took serious umbrage at the allusion, and telegraphed from Louisville the following card:

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette:

A paragraph in the issue of the *Gazette* of to-day, headed "Personal," says, "Carlo Brigholi, on the occasion of a certain artist entering the dining-room of the Burnet House, [I'm an ely and graceful man, sir,] rose to receive him." Sir, not only was I not in the room on the occasion mentioned, but I was ignorant that the gentleman in question was in the house. Therefore the statement made in regard to me is untrue, while the remainder of the paragraph has no more claims to truthfulness. I have not given the whole of the sentence applied to me, for the reason that a man capable of writing any coarse nonsense could not understand the difference between what is gentlemanly and courteous and what is the reverse.

P. BRIGNOLI.

The *Gazette* published it, with the following comments:

To Signor Brignoli's telegraphic card we cheerfully give place, though we are unable to perceive that in the statement that the great tenor had paid a proper tribute to Herr Wachtel reflected so seriously on his moral character or his honorable reputation for courtesy as to demand notice. The information, on which the paragraph was written was supplied by the agent of Herr Wachtel, and the delicacy of compliment said to have been paid by Signor Brignoli seemed so consistent with the character of a true artist that we were glad to record it. We are pained to learn that the Prussian Tyrone does not appear to appreciate the playful humor that was intended in a little comparison that was ventured upon in recording the conspicuous good feeling that existed between Signor Brignoli and Herr Wachtel. The words were intended in no offensive sense, and we dare say we have not that the manners of a Canadian Indian ought to be our bane. Will not these statements serve to abate the wrath of "him of the six-shooter?" We should really be very sorry if a phrase that was only intended as a passing jest should give serious and lasting offense to a gentleman for whom we have so sincere a regard as for Signor Brignoli.

A NEW BUILDING MATERIAL.

Opening Up of a Sandstone Quarry on the "Kankakee Feeder,"—The Character of the Stone, and Its Cost Laid Down in Chicago.

Any person who furnishes a new building material to the people of Chicago, at a reasonable price, should be regarded in the light of a public benefactor. Never before, perhaps, in the history of the world, have inanimate brick, wood, and stone been so intimately associated with the welfare of any city. From time to time, as occasion required, we have mentioned the different kinds of stone which are to enter into the buildings of the restored city, and discussed their qualities. Public prejudice, since the experience of the fire, has inclined toward the sandstones, of which many durable and beautiful kinds are offered in our market. Among them all there are probably none more durable for its many inherent excellences than a stone from a quarry on the Kankakee, recently opened, and which was mentioned in our building article of last Sunday, as the material of the new block of the German House. Specimens of the stone can be seen at the office of Mr. Boyington, the architect. It is a pure white, of fine grain, of a compact nature, and free from lime, iron, and other deleterious elements. A piece of it heated to a white heat failed to show the least sign of disintegration,—a pretty thorough test of its durability.

The quarry from which the stone is obtained was discovered by Mr. Haley, of Joliet, about two ago. It is now owned by Sherman, Higley & Co., the headquarters of the firm being in this city, and the stone can be laid down here at the rates approximating the cost of the products of the Joliet and Lemont quarries. This quarry has its location on the Kankakee River of the feeder, extends across a distance of three-fourths of a mile to the feeder of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. The stone lies in strata of from ten inches to four feet in thickness, is worked with the greatest ease, and can be loaded by a derrick directly upon canal boats, and brought to this city, from which it is distant only 54 miles. The cost of the stone in this city, delivered on the line of the street. The Committee are in favor of admitting that road, if they will consent to come in on either the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, or join the Great Eastern and Danville Roads on the same route as the Chicago & Northwestern, which would be widened for that purpose.

Chicago Orphan Asylum.

The regular monthly meeting of the Directors of the Chicago Orphan Asylum was held at No. 180 Michigan avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Hunsberry in their chair. The report of the matron was submitted, showing the following statistics for the month: Twelve children had been received, while nine had been provided with homes. There were at present sixty-six in the asylum, besides a poor, sick French family. The following donations are gratefully acknowledged: Young Men's Christian Union, a package of clothing; Mrs. Leland, a package of clothing; Mr. Bainsbee, a box of boots; Mrs. Kemball, a basket of cakes collected by Mr. A. Paxton; Charles Follansbee, $100; Field, Leiter & Co., $100; John V. Farwell & Co., $100; Mayor of Chicago, from the Grand Duke Alexis, $500; Granniss & Farwell, $50; H. O. Stone, $50; Martin Ryerson, $25; F. B. Gardner & Co., $25; P. W. Gates, $25; Thomas Forster, $5; Perry, Pearson & Co., $15; McDonald & Rice, $15; Goss, Phillips & Co., $20; Hannah, Lay & Co., $20; Fuller, Lashner, $5; O. S. Hough & Son, fifty pounds of bacon; B. F. Murphey 4 barrels of pork; Rogers & Co., 2 tons of hard coal.

Lecture Items.

Mrs. Livermore will be the guest of Mancel Talcott, this week, on Park avenue, during the brief stay she will make in our city. The managers of the Star Lecture Course have made all the arrangements with Mrs. Livermore by which she will be "brought out" in a special lecture on the South Side, and announced for delivery at Farwell Hall in the afternoon of Friday. This is the second free lecture given to their patrons. Friday evening is announced as the time of the lecture by Mrs. Livermore in the city one: "What shall We Do with Our Daughters?"

—A Children's Lecture Matinee is an invention of DuChaillu himself, and perhaps no man is so popular with the "little folks" as he. They will be glad to learn therefore of his intention to lecture for the benefit of the Sunday-school connected with the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church. In the evening he tells his great travel-story adventure for the old folks in his "Journey to the Country of the Dwarfs."

—On Monday evening, a large and delighted audience in Farwell Hall listened to the admirable lecture of Hon. Moses E. Cheney, of Vermont, on "Music," pronounced one of the best of the course.

—"What shall We Do with Our Daughters?" is the subject of Mrs. Mary A. Livermore's lecture at Tripler Church, this evening. Tickets for Lillian Edgarton's South and West Side lectures, are for sale this morning, at the usual lecture course depots.

Chloroform and Laudanum.

At half-past one o'clock yesterday morning a bookkeeper named William Kline, employed in a book store near the North-western Railroad depot, attempted to commit suicide by the double process of inhaling chloroform and imbibing laudanum. The first only neither drug had the desired effect, although a sufficient quantity of each was used to produce death. The quantity of each was used to produce death. The quantity of each was used to produce death. The

[MONE]TARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 7.

[Notwith]standing the talk of possible complica[tions with] Great Britain in relation to the Alabama [claims], there were no unusual features in [...] or in the markets generally to-day. It [is said] that the public, neither here nor in [...], believe there is any probability of rup[ture]. Gold, which is the barometer of public [opinion], vibrated only from 110 [...] day. This is over 1 per cent higher than [the] price of a month ago, but the advance [is] due to several causes. The rumors of troubles with Spain in regard to Cuban [...] helped to advance the price a little, but the [...] cause has been the falling off in the ex[ports] lately, which has obliged an in[crease in] export of gold.

[...] the New York money market is re[ported] the upward tendency of railway stocks. [...] local market there are no features wor[thy of] special notice. The demand for [...] fair, but the supply of funds is sufficient [...] all demands, and the banks are taking [...] all first-class paper offered.

[...] is weak, and sells at from 25c to 50c [...] discount between banks. At the [...] bankers sell at 1-10 premium, and buy at [...]

[...] for buying and selling Government [...] local stocks in this market to-day are [given] by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, as [follows]:

	Buying.	Selling.
[...] '81	115¼	115¼@115¾
[...] of '62 (called)	.....	110½
[...] of '64	111	110½
[...] of '65	111	110½
[...] of '65, Jan. and July	110¼	110½
[...] of '67, Jan. and July	111¼	112½
[...] of '68, Jan. and July	111¼	112½
[...]	110	110½
[...]	108¼	.....
[...] new issue	114¼	114½
[...] Currency 6s	.....	.....
[...] Pacific gold 7-30s	.....	100 & int.
[...] City [...]	.....	100
[...]	.....	100
[...]	110¼	110¼@110½
[...]	109½	109½@110
[...] Exchange (large drafts)	.....	110¼
[...] gold coupons	109½	185
[...]	175	142
[...]	.....	173-175
[...] College land scrip	.....	173-175

LATEST.

[...] strong at 110½. Loans were from flat to 7 [per cent] gold for carrying. Clearings $38,500,000. [...] ments dull and heavy. They have de[clined] ½c to ⅝c. A London despatch after [...] of business reports United States [...] lower.

[...] market was generally dull and de[...] special feature. [...] easy at 5@6 per cent. [...] steady.

[...]	114 3-4	Coups. '67	111 1-2
[...]	.....	Coups. '68	111 5-8
[...]	.....	10-40s	111
[...]	111	Currency 6s	114 5-8
[...]	110 1-4		
[...]	94	Virginia, old	56
[...]	.....	N. Carolina, old	32 1-2
[...]	65	N. Carolina, new	16
[...]	81	N. J. C.	111
[...]	73	St. Paul	56 3-8
[...]	72	Do pfd	76 1-4
[...]	91	Wabash	73 1-2
[...]	123	Do pfd	.....
[...]	.....	Fort Wayne	97 1-2
[...]	.....	Terre Haute	.....
[...]	.....	Chicago & Alton	122
[...]	.....	Do pfd	122
[...]	.....	O. & M.	45 5-8
[...]	.....	C. C. & C.	88
[...]	.....	C. B. & Q.	.....
[...]	.....	Lake Shore	.....
[...]	111 1-2	Indiana Central	42
[...]	.....	Illinois Central	130
[...]	91 1-2	Union Pacific stock	38
[...]	111 1-2	U. P. bonds	83 3-8
[...]	111 1-2	G. P. do	102 1-4

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 7.

[The follo]wing were the receipts and shipments [of] grain, and produce for the past twenty-[four hours]:

	Received. 1872.	1871.	Shipped. 1872.	1871.
[...]	2,701	3,508	2,473	4,418
[...]	2,800	26,210	688	3,986
[...]	56,235	62,437	18,448	9,973
[...]	11,664	9,431	9,781	2,685
[...]	1,250	2,237	775	702
[...]	2,750	2,591	4,989	1,815
[...]	20,000	83,353	45,631	53,149
[...]	.....	.....	.....	.....
[...]	7,000	192,045	.....	49,878
[...]	96,670	20,290	1888,877	658,435
[...]	.....	2,767	86	90
[...]	2,250	96	318	394
[...]	202,680	35,083	382,347	144,795
[...]	20,380	13,910	.....	.....
[...]	26,900	20,474	32,000	20,028
[...]	2,844	2,326	1,876	1,484
[...]	14,771	5,134	4,001	1,904
[...]	1,529	2,234	1,165	772
[...]	2,750	2,104	1,501	394
[...]	72,200	121,296	47,710	115,292
[...]	250	160	250	393
[...]	19,290	11,874	10,450	9,470
[...]	1,291	610	.....	.....
[...]	458	115	174	1,146
[...]	470	1,745	78	1,241
[...]	.....	.....	15	100
[...]	563	.....	989	645

[...] yesterday for city consumption: [...] 597 bu rye.

[The fol]lowing grain has been inspected into [store up to] 10 o'clock this morning: 3 cars [...] 3 cars corn; 1 car oats; 3 cars rye; 2 [cars barley].

[The] markets were less active to-day, [...] important features to note. Our re[ceipts are] dwindling down to a very small figure, [owing to the] lack of storage room, though it [...] there is but little wheat and rye wait[ing to come] forward. However, the hogs are [coming in] numerously enough to compensate for [the falling off] in the volume of grain receipts.

[...] were quiet and unchanged, at 67½c [...] asked. Sales were restricted to 50 [...]

[...] hogs were less active. Light weights [...] yesterday's prices, $3.07½@3.10 being [...] by shippers. Heavy weights were [...] early, but at the close few [...] over $4.95. The market closed [...] several lots held over. Sales were [...]

[...] were less active, but averaged a [...] than yesterday, which was proba[bly] a concerted bull movement early in [...] round lot of pork was sold last night [...] which was so far above the market [...] failed to understand it. This morning [...] pork was bid up to a high point, on [...] offering to give $12.60 for March [...] the quantity. But this point [...] sustained, and the market weakened [...] and failed to realize at the ad[vance] [...] higher. There are two sides [to this] question, as to most others. The [...] wanted, except as an article of [...] and the liberal receipts of hogs have [...] weaken continuously. But for this [...] dropped below the cost of produc[tion] [...] about $1.00 per hog less than if the [...] cut up into meats. This discrepancy [...] it can scarcely be permanent; [...] or meats must come down, or [...] It is no wonder that the market [...] especially when we remember the [...] involved to operators who are long [...] extent of many thousand barrels.

[...] steady, and a shade firmer on cash, but [...] future, with a very light demand, [...] required for to a fair extent, but at [...] yesterday's quotations, and very [...] in consequence; holders claim that [...] accept less without losing by the [...] which they are not inclined [...] that the demand for meats [...] up in the general way, [...] was the closing range of quota[tions]: [...] pork, cash or seller February, $12.40 [...] $12.50@12.52½; do seller April, $12.75; [...] May, $12.95. Lard, cash or seller [...] $8.80; do seller March, $8.90; do [...] do seller May, $9.20@9.25. Green [...] shoulders; 5¾c for short ribs; 6@6½c [...] and 6¼@8c for hams. Dry salt[ed] [...] 4¾c for shoulders; 5¾c for rough [...] short ribs; 6¼@6½c for short clear. [...] higher than the above quota[tions]. Boxed Cumberlands, 6c. Sweet [...] 8½@9c. Bacon quoted at 6c for [...] short ribs, 7¾c for short clear, [...] Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra [...] $11.00. Beef hams, $23.00. City [...] Sales were reported of 500 brls [...] at $12.50; 100 brls do seller the [...] at $12.40; 1,000 brls do at [...] 500 brls do at $12.30; 500 brls do at [...] at $12.45; 500 brls do, seller [...] at $12.55; 2,000 brls do at [...] $12.47½; 500 brls do at [...] brls do at $12.40; 500 brls do, seller [...] (last evening); 500 brls do at [...] do at $12.57½; 500 brls do, seller [...] 100 tcs lard at $8.80; 100 tcs do [...] do, seller March, at $8.90; 250 [...] April, at $9.05; 60,000 lbs green hams [...] pcs do at 7c; 1,000 pcs do at 6½c; 20,000 [...] lbs), at 6c; 100 boxes Cumber[lands] [...] short ribs at 5½c; 40,000 [...] lbs do, seller March, at 6c; [...] country tallow at 7½c.

[...] more active to-day and steady at [...] There was a fair demand for [...] The local trade was light. Sales were [...] brls white winter extras (Golden [...]) brls do (St. Joseph) at $7.75; 100 [...] at $7.00; 100 brls spring extras [...] 100 brls do (Odessa) at $6.90; 100 [...] at $6.62½; 300 brls do at [...] (Eldorado) at $6.25; 100 brls do at [...] at $5.75; 50 brls do at $5.25; 100 [...] 10 brls buckwheat flour at [...] Also 10 tons bran (to ar[rive]) [...] tons do at $14.50 on track.

[...] quiet, but firm, and averaged ½c [...] options than the reduced quotations of [...] though the market ranged fully ½c [...] previously. The trading was [...] there being very few orders [...] seller March opened at $1.25, de[clined] [...] to $1.24½ at the close. [...] $1.25½@1.24¼; seller April at [...] May at $1.30@1.30¼; and seller [...] at $1.30½, all closing at the [...] the month sold at $1.23½@1.24, and [...] sold up to $1.25½ at the close. No. 1 [...] at $1.22½@1.29; and rejected [...] Cash sales were reported of $1,200 bu [...] at $1.24; 7,400 bu do at $1.24; 5,000 bu [...] at $1.23½; 5,000 bu do at [...] (2c storage) at $1.15½; [...] at $1.24. Total, 34,400.

[...] quiet but firm, at a shade bet[ter] [...] were reached last even[ing] [...] lower than Chicago quotations. [...] current last night that corn had [...] 2,000 lbs in Liverpool, and it was [...] morning that the drop was only [...] produced a firmer feeling, though [...] many buyers, in spite of smaller [...] for cash lots opened at 40c, [...] but closed easier at 40½c, [...] was quoted lower. Seller last [...] seller March at 40½@40¾c; [...] seller May at 44@44½c; [...] and seller July at 45@45½c; [...] at medium quotations. Cash [...] reported of 50,000 bu No. 2 at 40½c; [...] 35,000 bu do at 40c. Total, [...] Corn on track in liberal supply, [...] quotable at 37@39c, according [...]

[...] quiet and 1@1½c lower, though with [...] decline. The market [...] under the month; 32½c seller [...] seller April; and 36¼c seller [...] at 32½c. Neglect[ed] [...] sales. The market opened firm, with buyers at 73c for cash No. 2, and 73½c seller March, but closed dull at 71c. Rejected was nominal at 65c. Cash sales were: 400 bu No. 2 at 73½c; 1,200 bu do (regular) at 73c; and 300 bu do (fresh receipts) at 63½c. Total, 2,400 bu.

Barley was tame and ½c lower, at 60c for regular No. 2; 60½c for fresh receipts No. 2; and 61c for seller March, closing weak. Cash sales were: 1,200 bu No. 2 at 60c; 200 bu, by sample, at 68c; 500 bu do at 67c; 1,200 bu do at 60c; 400 bu do at 63c; 400 bu do at 60c; 400 bu do at 59½c; 800 bu do at 59c; 2,000 bu do at 58½c; 400 bu do at 55c. Total, 7,800 bu.

The New York Produce Exchange Circular gives the following as the foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ending Jan. 30, 1872, and the distribution of the same:

To	Pork, brls.	Beef, pkgs.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.	Tallow lbs.
Liverpool	1377	528	2618677	3659519	41,098	161,625
London	1370	1,228	57,590	224,627	122,432	164,060
Glasgow	347	270	249,760	724,862	26,307	.....
Bristol	.....	.....	17,988	568,307	.....	.....
Bremen	.....	120	212,849	206,525	.....	.....
Rotterdam	.....	.....	546,903	.....	.....	426,628
Havre	.....	6	241,726	396,888	.....	28,100
Cadiz	.....	.....	5,000	728	.....	.....
W. Indies	1376	228	189,740	84,216	34,589	300
B. N. Col.	.....	142	7,800	2,272	.....	.....
B. Guiana	200	106	12,600	10,753	9,817	1,800
Brazil	.....	.....	53,000	.....	.....	.....
Mexico	.....	.....	5,564	2,118	.....	.....
Can. Islands	.....	.....	.....	300	200	.....
Cispl. Rep.	.....	.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....
Arg Rep	.....	.....	45,000	.....	.....	.....
Total	4785	2,914	4115408	6387672	231,534	802453
W'k Jan 23, '72	4197	2,741	6285607	8907244	309,874	1642299
W'k Jan 16, '72	2324	1,798	3981280	5719427	97,277	1144721
W'k Jan 9, '72	2476	777	1169858	3623453	219,512	281103
W'k Jan 2, '72	1,364	2,254	3816236	6230714	188,693	698334

And 78,521 lbs of butter, and 34,402 lbs of grease. And from Nov. 1 to Jan. 21, inclusive, for three years:

	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.
Pork, brls	39,520	32,480	17,708
Beef, pkgs	33,127	40,309	21,481
Lard, lbs	49,171,792	19,440,141	6,536,283
Bacon, lbs	55,166,834	16,562,836	10,701,197
Butter, lbs	1,435,524	408,921	316,427
Cheese, lbs	6,450,164	9,045,578	5,116,349
Tallow, lbs	14,496,304	4,905,943	7,419,868

The distribution of the exports of the hog product from New York from Nov. 1, 1871, to Jan. 31, 1872, has been to the several foreign ports as follows:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.
Liverpool	8,580	14,723,508	29,639,158
London	5,640	868,755	1,034,608
Glasgow	1,665	1,764,448	4,196,880
Bristol	47	128,993	865,368
Rotterdam	.....	2,530,366	.....
Hamburg	.....	5,355,383	2,070,234
Antwerp	.....	4,221,942	6,758,691
Bremen	1,379	4,993,351	1,687,683
Stettin	.....	1,449,406	13,913
Havre	34	5,229,942	4,054,187
Marseilles	285	2,014,617	1,507,707
Copenhagen	.....	95,470	.....
West Indies	18,827	4,536,007	2,468,083
B. N. Colonies	5,059	11,456	18,853
South America	3,004	1,897,405	185,845
Other ports	557	63,419	41,283
Total, 1871-2	39,520	49,171,792	55,166,834
Total, 1870-71	32,480	19,440,141	16,562,836
Total, 1869-70	17,708	6,536,283	10,701,197

Imports of provisions into the United Kingdom for the years ending Dec. 31:

	1871. cwts. 112 lbs.	1870. cwts. 112 lbs.	1869. cwts. 112 lbs.
Pork, fresh	30,618	36,481	34,230
Pork, salted	266,957	220,533	163,444
Beef, salted	279,179	203,718	214,955
Beef, fresh	22,005	12,035	14,960
Bacon and hams	1,083,121	567,164	749,193
Meats	40,586	36,745	82,461
Lard	477,147	217,696	258,964
Butter	1,337,808	1,159,210	1,259,087
Cheese	1,219,056	1,041,231	979,189
Tallow	1,482,397	1,530,893	1,225,739

Fisk and Drake, of New York, write as follows, under date of Feb. 3, 1872:

The exports of breadstuffs to Europe, for the week ending last night, are as follows:

Total shipments of wheat, 56,588 bu (92,918 bu less than last week); Liverpool, 42,108 bu; Cork, for orders, 1,448.

Total corn 331,512 bu (115,670 bu less than last week; Liverpool, 116,040 bu; London, 35,675 bu; Glasgow, 16,092 bu; Londonderry, 50,483 bu; Cork, for orders, 113,222 bu.

Total flour, 3,279 brls (4,022 brls less than last week); Liverpool, 1,159 brls; London, 1,720 brls; Glasgow, 400 brls.

LATEST.

In the afternoon the leading grain markets were tolerably active and quite firm, closing as follows: Wheat, $1.24½ cash; $1.24½ seller last half; $1.25¼@1.25½ seller March. Corn, 40¼c bid for cash, and 40¾c bid for March. Pork was quoted firm at $12.50 seller March.

Chicago Daily Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 7.

BUTTER—Was in moderate request at about former rates. The demand was chiefly of a local character, neither shippers nor speculators operating to any very considerable extent. We quote: Choice dairy, 22@25c; fair to good tub and firkin, 13@16c; inferior to common grades, 7@12c.

BAGGING—The bagging trade was reported quiet, without change in values. Cotton goods are still firm and advancing, owing to the upward tendency in the raw material. We continue to quote: Stark, 38c; Grahampton, 37c; Philadelphia, 37; Ludlow, 37c; Lewiston, 36c; American, 33c; burlaps, bags, 21½@22c; gunnies, single, 19@19½c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Met with only a light demand, at the following prices: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand ₩ brl, $2.00@2.25; plastering hair, ₩ bu, 35@40c; fire brick ₩ 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $12.00@16.00; fire clay, $4.00@4.50 ₩ brl.

BEANS—Were quoted firm, with a fair demand. Prices range as follows: $1.40@1.65 for common; $1.70@1.90 for fair to choice medium, and at $2.00@2.25 for navies.

BROOM CORN—Is still dull, but steady. We quote: Common, $60.00@75.00 ₩ ton; fair to medium, $80.00@100.00; choice, $110.00@130.00, and choice hurl to $140.00@150.00.

COOPERAGE—Is quiet and unchanged, with considerable firmness in Lard tcs. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.30; lard tierces, $1.90@2.00 for wood-bound; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 50@53c. Staves and headings quoted at $18.00@20.00 for pork barrels and $8.50@9.00 for flour barrels.

CHEESE—New York factory cheese was somewhat firmer, in consequence of an advance at the East, but Western grades were quiet and steady. We quote: New York factory, genuine, 15@15½c; do, imitation, 14c; Western factory, 12@13c; Ohio factory, 13c.

COAL—This market continues reasonably active and prices are now steady and uniform. We repeat our list as follows: Lehigh prepared, $11.50; Lackawanna, $11.50@12.00; Erie, $10.00@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@10.50; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.00@8.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Blossburg, $9.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

EGGS—The receipts were moderate to-day, and under a fair demand prices were a shade firmer. Fresh lots were held at 20@21c.

FRUITS—DRIED—There was some inquiry for goods in this line, both on local account and to supply interior dealers, and the general market was quoted steady at the annexed prices: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@18c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 12½@13c; French do, 14@15c; raisins, new, $3.50@3.75; blackberries, 15½@16½c; pitted cherries, 35@37c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8@9c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½c; apples, new, Southern, 7@8c; do new Western, 7½@8½c; do new, Michigan, 9@10c.

FISH—Dealers were in firm in their demands at the following quotations: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $9.00@9.00; No. 2 shore, mackerel, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $6.00@6.50; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; box herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Remain inactive. The following were the current rates: Apples, from store, $3.00@4.50; cranberries, $8.00@11.00 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated. Lemons, $6.00@6.50; oranges, Valencia, per case, $10.00@11.00.

GROCERIES—This market exhibited a little more activity than on the preceding days of the week; but the movement was by no means brisk, and the general market was lacking in buoyancy. Prices underwent no quotable change, ranging substantially as follows:

CANDLES—Star, 19@19½c.

COFFEES—Choice Rio, 24½@25c; prime do, 23½@24c; good, 23@23½c; common, 22½@23c; O. G. Java, 29@33c; Singapore, 25½@26½c; Costa Rica, 24½@25½c; Miracaibo, 24@24½c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, 13½@13¾c; A sugar, 12½@12¾c; B do, 12½@12½c; XC do, 12@12½c; C do, 11½@12c; choice brown, 10½@11½c; fair do, 10@10½c; New Orleans, 9½@11½c; molasses do, 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25@1.30; common molasses, 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, 40@60c; extra, 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; New Orleans, 55@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, 13½@14c; cloves, 18@19c; cassia, 45@46c; pepper, 21½@22c; nutmegs, $1.15@1.20.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@7c; standard 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7¾c; erasive, 5¾@6c; brown Windsor, 4¼@4½c; palm, 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 5½@7c. common, 5@6½c.

HAY—Was in light local and shipping demand at substantially the prices current early in the week. We repeat our quotations as follows: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $14.00@15.00; do loose pressed, $13.50@14.00; prairie, pressed, $9.00@10.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $12.00@13.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@11.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—This market was fairly active and firm, there being a good local and Eastern demand at the quoted prices: Green salted cured light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 8@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—No change was noted in this market. A steady fair business is doing at the subjoined quotations:

Bar iron	4 3-10@	4 6-10c
Horse-shoe iron	5 3-4 @	6 c
Heavy band	4 8-10@	5 4-10c
Light band	5 2-10@	5 4-10c
Hoop	5 5-10@	8 7-10c
Oval	4 8-10@	5 8-10c
Round and square	4 3-10@	8 1-10c
Half oval and half round	5 1-10@	5 8-10c
Russia iron, perfect	20	c
Russia No. 1, stained	18	c
Sheet iron	5 4-10@	6 3 10c
Norway nailrods	7 1-2 @	8 1-2 c
German plow steel	9	@12 c
Bessemer plow steel	10 3-4	@12 1-2 c
Spring and tire steel	9	@11 c

LEATHER—Was steady and firm. We continue to quote:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37@38c; city harness, 37@38c; country harness, 34@35c; line city, per lb, 39@42c; kip, per lb, 80c@$1.00; kip, veals, $1.00@1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 26@29c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 25@27c; country upper, No. 1, 24@27c; collar, per ft, 21@23c; calf, city, $1.25@1.45; calf, country, $1.10@1.25; rough upper, 11 to 18 lbs, 35@37c; rough upper, 14 to 20 lbs, 37@34c; rough upper, damaged, 28@30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 33@35c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40@45c; Philadelphia sole, 43@46c; harness, per lb, 39@43c; kip, light, $1.00@1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 80c@$1.00; kip, heavy, 75@85c; American calf, 32 lbs, $1.25@1.45; French calf, 25 lbs, $1.80@2.35; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.80@2.20; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.00@1.65; French calf, Lemoine, per doz, $65.00@85.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00@100.00.

LUMBER—The market is steady, the supply being fair, as the drain on our yards is partially compensated by liberal receipts from other cities. We quote:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@25.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed first	@36.00
Common flooring dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	36.00@40.00
A stock boards	34.00@38.00
B stock boards	29.00@30.00
Common board, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00@22.00
Fencing	20.00@22.00
Joists and scantling, 18@24 feet	20.00@26.00
Pickets, square	18.00@19.00
Pickets, flat	.....
Cedar posts, split	18.00
Cedar posts round	16.00@18.00
Lath	20.00@22.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	4.00@ 4.25
Sawed shingles, A or star	1.25@ 2.75
	4.00

Shingles on track are steady at $3.37½@3.50 for A or star, and $1.50@2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The tendency in goods coming under this head is still strongly upward, and dealers are making no efforts to increase sales at the prices now current. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do 12x12, $12.50; do 14x20, $13.00; do tern, $11.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c slab, 9c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tin'd copper, 35c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 5, 6, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, by ton, 7½c per lb; bdls, 7½c, net.

NAILS—Remain firm at $5.00 rates: 10d to 60d per keg, $5.00; 8d, per keg, $5.25; 6d, per keg, $5.50; 4d, per keg, $5.75; 3d, per keg, $6.50; fine 3d, per keg, $7.75; blue 3d, common, per keg, $8.75; clinch, $7.00.

OILS—Linseed was strong, and a further advance seems imminent. Turpentine is also firm and advancing. Other oils were comparatively steady, as previously stated. We repeat our list as follows: Carbon, 24c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 70@75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 86c; do boiled, 93c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neatsfoot oil, 90c@$1.00; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 82c.

POTATOES—The market was firm at the advance established early in the week, sales making at $1.00@1.10 for choice straight lots from store, and at 80@90c for common mixed.

POULTRY—Prices underwent very little change. There was an ample supply and sales dragged at the annexed quotations: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $3.00@4.00; turkeys, do, per lb, 11@13c; geese, do, per doz, $9.00@11.00; do, live, $10.00@12.00; ducks, $3.50@4.50.

SALT—In fair demand and steady. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.20; coarse, $2.20, and Diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—Timothy was less active but steady at former prices, at $3.00@3.30 for fair to choice. Clover was quiet, at $6.00@6.25. Hungarian was nominal, at 90c.

TEAS—The demand was liberal at the quoted prices: Young Hyson, common to fair, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.25@1.40; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@1.10; common imperial, 75@85c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00@1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; choice to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Dealers report a steady, fair inquiry for this article, and all prime goods are quite firm. We continue to quote.

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 55@60c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 58@70c.

WOOD—Was firm at former prices, the following being current: Beach, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00@9.00, delivered.

WOOL—Trade was reported quiet and values underwent little or no change. We quote:

Washed, fine, in good condition	58@62c
Washed, medium, in good condition	58@62c
Washed, coarse	58@62c
Unwashed, fine	30@40c
Unwashed, medium	38@45c
Unwashed, coarse	40@45c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@76c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	50@72c

Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

The Chicago Live Stock Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 7.

The receipts during the week up to this evening were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,750	10,539	1,295
Tuesday	1,629	14,971	2,752
Wednesday	1,200	15,000	1,500
Total	4,434	40,510	5,547
Same time last week	5,984	36,441	8,099
Week before last	5,752	29,336	3,277

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,049	3,974	682
Tuesday	1,165	4,001	1,501
Wednesday	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,214	7,975	2,133

CATTLE—The condition of the cattle market was unchanged in any essential particular. The demand for well matured stock, suitable for shipment East, continues steadily active, and fully equal to the supply, hence the buoyant feeling developed early in the week is still prevalent. The difference in the quality of the stock offered for sale, was, as compared with yesterday's receipts, but slight, with prime grades comprising the larger portion, and the transfers were chiefly within the range of $4.50@6.00. Some thin rough lots were closed out at lower figures while a few extra were taken at a slight advance on the above quotations. Stockers were in better demand than on the preceding days of the week but the increased activity did not result in any appreciable advance, the ruling prices being $3.25@3.75 for common light thinnish lots, and $4.00@4.35 for smooth well formed steers of from 900 to 1,050 lbs average. In a few instances especially desirable lots were taken at $4.37½@4.40, but these were considered extreme prices, and are not a fair criterion of the market. Butchers were supplied chiefly at $3.75@4.25 for medium to choice cows and common to fairish steers. For inferior descriptions, embracing poor cows, scrawny steers, thin stags, and old oxen, there were few buyers, and holders were bothered to realize even at the low range of $2.50@3.00. The market closed steady with only a few common unsold.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.50a6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat well-formed 3 year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,350 to 1,450 lbs	5.75a6.15
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200a1,300 lbs.	5.00a5.50
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050a1,200 lbs	4.50a5.00
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 a1,100 lbs	3.25a4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700a1,050 lbs	3.00a4.35
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.50a2.75

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.		Av.	Price.
15	choice shipping steers	1,345	$6.02½
15	choice shipping steers	1,399	6.12½
15	stockers	1,100	4.35
19	good steers	1,210	5.50
34	good fat steers	1,208	5.60
17	stock steers	901	3.65
20	choice steers	1,425	6.00
19	stock steers	1,004	4.25
18	butchers' stock	1,140	3.75
15	choice steers	1,350	6.25
15	stock steers	988	4.35
20	fair steers	1,210	5.37½
17	good steers	1,280	5.62½
16	good steers	1,290	5.50
45	good steers	1,260	5.30
13	good steers	1,270	5.50
16	good steers	1,260	5.00
16	good steers	1,275	5.00
16	medium steers	1,090	4.75
12	butchers' stock	1,040	4.00
16	rough fleshy steers	1,035	4.35
22	smooth fleshy steers	1,175	4.75
22	butchers' stock	1,065	4.25
15	fleshy steers	1,110	4.35
16	fleshy steers	1,116	4.62½
16	fleshy steers	1,266	5.25
15	good steers	1,275	5.50
14	good steers	1,275	5.50
14	good steers	1,255	5.12½
16	good steers	1,365	5.25
15	medium steers	1,276	4.70
13	medium steers	1,178	4.75
12	good steers	1,279	5.50
12	butchers' stock	985	3.75
30	medium steers	1,210	4.87½
18	good smooth steers	1,232	5.50
18	fleshy steers	1,162	5.00
31	choice shipping steers	1,361	5.80
15	good shipping steers	1,308	5.62½
18	fleshy steers	1,122	4.80
15	choice steers	1,398	6.12½
17	good steers	1,392	5.37½
18	choice steers	1,362	6.12½
13	stockers	808	3.50
13	stockers	890	3.65

HOGS—There was a fairly active demand for hogs during the forenoon, and a liberal amount of trading was done at prices well up to those current yesterday, but later in the day buyers held off and the market weakened a little, though no quotable decline was sustained. The ruling prices were $4.15@4.25 for common, $4.35@4.45 for medium, and $4.50@4.60 for good to choice, with a few scattering sales at $4.65@4.70 for extra. The good lots were all taken, but there were several hundred of the poorer sorts left over. Among the reported transactions were the following:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price
107	177	$4.25	50	260	$4.45	51	203	$4.20
60	200	4.25	41	415	4.65	57	280	4.45
46	318	4.45	58	255	4.35	244	385	4.60
65	228	4.35	50	323	4.62½	51	294	4.35
60	282	4.55	53	276	4.40	340	259	4.45
175	242	4.50	50	267	4.40	63	202	4.25
29	154	4.27½	60	250	4.45	347	258	4.65
40	337	4.7	55	281	4.50	62	252	4.30
62	197	4.15	57	281	4.40	47	294	4.50
32	218	4.25	57	262	4.35	41	312	4.15
23	288	4.25	44	252	4.70	43	186	4.20
69	205	4.25	54	277	4.45	66	198	4.20
61	210	4.50	48	285	4.45	59	205	4.20
60	261	4.50	48	295	4.45	54	253	4.35
62	284	4.80						

SHEEP—The sheep market was without change of importance, a fair local and shipping demand existing at substantially yesterday's prices, or at $4.00@4.75 for common; $5.00@5.75 for medium; and at $6.00@7.00 for good to strictly choice.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7—1:30 p. m.—Flour, 21@27s. Winter wheat, 11s 8d@11s 9d; No. 1 spring, 11s 6d; No. 2 spring, 11s; white, 12s 4d. Corn, 27s 9d. Pork, 58s. Lard, 44s 9d.

LONDON, Feb. 7—5 p. m.—Consols, 92⅝. American securities flat; bonds, '62, 92½; '65, 92½; '67, 92½; 10-40s, 90½.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 7.—Bonds, '62, 96⅝.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—Rentes, 56f 87c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7.—Eve.—Cotton opened active and closed quiet; middling upland, 11½@11⅝d; Orleans, 11¾d. Sales, 20,000 bales, speculation and export 7,000 bales.

Red winter wheat, 11s 8d@11s 9d. Flour, 26@27s. Corn, 29s 6d. Cheese, 69s. Cumberland middles, 83s; short ribs, 34s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Among the leading houses there is a fair business doing and heavy brown sheetings have again advanced. We now quote Atlantic A at 14½c; do H, 14c. do V, 12c; Pacific extra, 14c; Appleton A, 14½c. Other makes have not caught up to this advance as yet, but the tendency of all textiles is upward in sympathy with yarns and raw materials. Carpets are in light supply and on the rise.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1, $1.25½; No. 2, $1.23½. Oats—Dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 32½c. Corn—Dull and lower; No. 2, 40½c. Rye—Scarce and firm: No. 1, 73c. Barley—Dull and nominal; No. 2, 60c.

HOGS—Firm at $4.20@4.30.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Quiet and held firmly at $12.25.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 100 brls.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—COTTON—More active; middling uplands, 23½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Receipts, 5,000 brls. Super Western and State, $5.75@6.10; common to good extra, $6.35@6.70; good to choice, $6.80@7.25; white wheat Western, $7.30@7.40; extra Ohio, $6.60@7.30; extra St. Louis, $6.70@9.50. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat rather more active; No. 2 Milwaukee, in store, $1.58; No. 1 spring, $1.57@1.61½; prime white Western, $1.95. Rye quiet; Western, 92@94c. Barley dull. Malt quiet. Corn heavy; receipts, 48,000 bu; new Western mixed, 73@74c; to March, 72c. Oats dull; receipts, 14,000 bu; Western and Ohio, 53@55½c.

EGGS—Quiet, at 30@34c.

HOPS—Held firmly, at 20@55c for 1871; 10@30c for 1870; 10@15c for 1869; 8@12c for 1868.

LEATHER—More active; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande, 26@29c; Orinoco, 25@27c.

WOOL—Firm; extra Ohio, 75@80c; pulled, 72½@80c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio, 19@21½c. Sugar easier; fair to good refining, 9½@9¾c; Cuba, 9@10c. Molasses steady; New Orleans, 45@60c. Rice firm.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13c; refined, 22½c.

TURPENTINE—Firm, 78@78½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $14.12½@14.37½; old, $13.50; prime, $12.25; new prime mess, $14.00. Beef less active; mess, 9@11c; extra, 11@13c; hams, 23@26c; tierce, nominal; prime mess, 16@18c; India mess, 19@21c. Dressed hogs dull at 5¼@6c; cut meats dull; hams, 8½@9½c; shoulders, 5¾@6c; middles steady; long clear, 7½c; Cumberlands, 7c; short rib, 7¼c; lard unchanged.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, 9@22c; State, 23@36c.

CHEESE—Firm, 14@17c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 93½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; Wisconsin, $7.00@7.75; Indiana and Ohio, $7.25@7.75. Wheat—Small business; State and Western red, $1.57@1.58. Rye held at 95c. Corn less active; new yellow, 67@69c; mixed Western, 70c. Oats active; white, 55@56; mixed, 53c. Barley, 80c.

PROVISIONS—Less active; mess pork, $14.25@14.50; lard, 9½@9¾c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 95c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat steady. Corn quiet and scarce. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye quiet, 98c@$1.02.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $14.50. Bacon active. Shoulders, 6½c; sides, 7½c; clear rib, 8c; packed hams unchanged. Bulk meats dull; shoulders, 5¼c; sides, 6¼@6½c; clear rib, 6¾@7c, loose. Lard unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firm at 94@94½c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 7.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 22c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Grain in fair demand, and unchanged in prices.

PROVISIONS—Active and very firm. Mess pork, $13.75. Bulk meats, hams, and lard unchanged.

WHISKEY—Quiet, at 87c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand; family, $7.20@7.35. Wheat scarce and firm; red, $1.55@1.57. Corn dull and drooping; ear, 46c. Rye scarce and firm at 90@92c. Oats steady, at 40@45c. Barley steady, at 79@80c.

OILS—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull; held firmly. Pork held at $13.25. Bulk meats, 5@6¼@6½c. Bacon, 6¾@7½@7¾c. Lard, 9@9½c; no sales.

WHISKEY—Steady.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Feb. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; extra, $1.58. Corn dull and lower; yellow, 51½c. Oats dull and lower; mixed, 40½c.

HOGS—Nominally $5.35@5.40.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—COTTON—Better at 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour entirely unchanged. Wheat stiff; No. 2 spring, $1.39@1.33; No. 3 fall, higher, at $1.62½. Corn steady; high mixed and yellow, on track, 41c; No. 2, in elevator, 41½@42c. Oats unchanged; No. 2, in elevator, 37½c. Barley steady; No. 2 spring, 68c. Rye firmer; No. 2, in elevator, 79@81c.

WHISKEY—No sales.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady; 23@26c. Sugar quiet; 10@11½c for fully fair to choice. Molasses dull; 35@55c. Pork nominal; $13.00. Bacon and dry salt very quiet; only few order sales. Lard nominal.

HOGS—Quiet; 4@4½c.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 2,200 bu; oats, 10,000 bu; barley, 3,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; hogs, 2,032.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat active and very firm; No. 1 red, $1.55; No. 2, $1.48@1.49. Corn steady; held 52c for cars to arrive. Oats dull and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Refined steady at 20½c for car lots; 21@22c for small lots; crude quiet at $4.75.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Feb. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and drooping; extra white Michigan, $1.56@1.56½; amber Michigan, $1.49. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 46½c; low mixed, 46c; yellow, 47½c. Oats dull and unchanged.

HOGS—Steady at $5.25.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour scarce and firmer; superfine, $7.00; XX, $7.50@7.87½; XXX, $8.00. Corn firm; mixed, 85c; white, 90c. Oats, 68c. Bran, $1.60.

HAY—Firmer and scarce; prime, $32.00; choice, $34.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork scarce and firm; mess, $15.75@16.00. Bacon scarce; shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 9½c; no clear here. Hams, sugar-cured, dull at 12@13c. Lard advanced; tierce, 9½@10½c; keg, 10¼@10¾c.

GROCERIES—Sugar firm; receipts light; inferior, 6@7½c; common, 7¾@8c; fair to fully fair, 8¾@9¼c; prime to strictly prime, 9½@10c. Molasses—supply light; inferior, 30@35c; common, 35@40c. centrifugal, 35@48c; fair, 45@46c; prime to strictly prime, 48@52c. Coffee firm at 20@21¼c.

WHISKEY—Firmer at 90@$1.02.

MONETARY—Sterling, 19½; sight, ½ discount. Gold, 110¼.

COTTON—Strong; sales 5,000 bales; good ordinary, 21@21½c; low middling, 21½@21¾c; middlings, 22½@22¾c; receipts, 6,158 bales; exports, Cork, 2,700 bales; Antwerp, 2,211 bales; stock, 258,413 bales.

WONDERFUL ESCAPE.

A Little Boy Falls into an Old Well—Extraordinary Adventures.

Holland Patent, Oneida Co. N. Y. (Feb. 2) Correspondence of the New York Times.

The imagination of the most extravagant writer of fiction could not create a more perilous situation, or a more miraculous deliverance than the one in which a little eight-year boy of this village was placed a few evenings since, and from which he extricated himself unaided and unseen. His name is John Thomas, known for miles around as a daring, but not bad boy, and called "Johnny,"—and, in company with other boys, was playing "hide and seek" just out of the village. In a vacant lot near where they were playing a well had been sunk some years ago, and, not being in use, had become covered with a drift of snow. While running through this lot "Johnny" stepped in this treacherous covering, and was instantly precipitated to the bottom. The boy relates the occurrence himself, and with such apparent sincerity and straightforwardness that there can be no doubt as to the truth of his statements. He says that when he fell in he thought he was sinking into an old cellar, of which he knew, but contact with the water suggested to his mind that it must be a pond or creek. He was completely submerged in the water, which he describes as not feeling particularly cold, but soon rose to the surface. He at once reached out his hands and they struck against a jutting stone, which he grasped hold of. After supporting himself above the water until he could collect his senses, he felt around and discovered by the walls that he was in a well. It was dark as dark could be, and he had nothing to go by but his sense of feeling. He knew that none of his companions had seen his sudden disappearance, and that consequently no aid could be expected from them. He then made up his mind that there was but one way out of the well, and that was to climb up the wall! This perilous ascent he commenced without a moment's delay. The circumference of the well was too great to allow of his spreading his legs to get a foothold on either side of the wall, so he was obliged to use only a small portion of the circle to brace against. After several trials he succeeded in getting above the water, and cautiously and slowly crawled upward—"just," he says, "as if I was climbing up a ladder, only I hadn't the 'rungs' to take hold of." When about three feet up, and already very tired, he made a misstep, and was again plunged back into the water. This, he says, almost disheartened him, but, after a short breathing spell, he again began the dangerous climbing. He literally dug his finger nails into the damp wall, and clung to the merest trifles. At last he came to a place in the wall where he could not get any hold to lift him any higher. He knew that he must be somewhere near the top, but above him as far as he could reach, and to the right and left of him, the wall was apparently a solid piece. Despair here almost overcame him, and he says he felt as if he must drop back to the bottom of the well and give up. "But I thought of mother and the rest of 'em at home, and knew that they was waiting supper for me, and my mother would lift up the curtain and look out 'n say, 'I wonder what Johnny stays away so long for!'" Then he made up his mind "to get out of there some way." Feeling below him, to his right, he found that the wall offered him foothold, but it would be necessary, in order to take advantage of that point, to descend a few steps over the distance, he had gained, and then move about two feet to the right around the well! This most perilous part of his terrible task he accomplished in about the time it took him to get up as far as he had. He then began the ascent again, and reached the snow safely above. The hole through which he had fallen was directly over him, and, after resting a spell, with his hand grasping the top of the well, he pulled himself out and started for home. He had gone but a few steps when he fell fainting to the ground. The unnatural excitement that had nerved him to his superhuman efforts gave way, and left him powerless. He revived soon, however, and crawled home, which was not far distant. His clothes were frozen stiff, and his hands scratched and swollen dreadfully. It took him nearly an hour to climb from the bottom of the well.

Novel Surgical Operation.

From the San Francisco Call, Jan. 18.

Yesterday afternoon, during the progress of a trial in the Municipal Criminal Court, a physician was placed upon the witness-stand to explain the nature of a wound inflicted by the defendant upon the complainant. In giving his testimony, he described a novel mode of extracting bullets. He said, "The bullet entered the right side, a little above the hip, and in probing the wound I discovered where the bullet lay. I was compelled to enlarge the orifice of the wound in order to introduce the forceps, and had just got that instrument on the bullet, when the wounded man, who was considerably under the influence of liquor, struck me a powerful blow on the side of the head, which caused me to fall to the floor. He then ran away; and when I recovered myself, I found my forceps in one corner of the room, and near the instrument was the bullet, which had been extracted by the force of the blow." The doctor also stated that as a surgical operation it was a perfect success; but he did not wish to perform one in the manner described every day in the week.

—Articles of silver offered as wedding presents have been voted, not exactly vulgar, but "uncultivated and unrefined." Instead of these, works of art, statues and paintings, "something about which a sentiment can be entwined," are henceforth to be the things to proffer to the newly wedded.

THE INTERNATIONAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Mr. Gilmore's Success in Europe—Details of the Grand Enterprise—Prospects of the Undertaking's Accomplishment.

From the Boston Journal, Feb. 5.

Mr. Gilmore has stepped from behind the curtain. From him we learn that the obstacles which he feared might beset his path in Europe vanished at every step. As soon as he had traversed the Atlantic and reported at the American Legation in London (presenting President Grant's open and circular letter of introduction), he was introduced, through the courtesy of Secretary Benjamin Moran, in the absence of General Schenck, to Mr. Cardwell, the English Secretary for War. That dignitary found no objection to granting Mr. Gilmore's request for the attendance of an English band at the Jubilee, save the possibility that members might, once on American soil, quit the service. But the discussions in the musical press, and among musical critics in the country, soon decided the Government to overlook that danger, and Mr. Gilmore was comforted by the following letter from Sir Henry K. Storks, the under Secretary of War, to Mr. Moran:

WAR OFFICE, LONDON, Sept. 27, 1871.

MY DEAR SIR:—With reference to your request that a military band may be permitted to proceed to the United States next year, to take part in the Great International Musical Festival, I am desired by Mr. Cardwell to inform you that permission will be given to a band of the Guards to attend on that occasion. Believe me, my dear sir, Very truly yours, H. K. STORKS.

HON. B. MORAN.

After the reception of this announcement, Mr. Gilmore was instructed to wait upon Sir Richard Airey, the Adjutant General of the forces, who spoke pleasantly of Boston and his youthful reminiscences thereof. This gentleman informed Mr. Gilmore that it had at first been decided to detach the band of the "Royal Artillery" for the Jubilee, but that their uniform was blue; and that as the traditional British soldier was best known by his "red coat," the splendid band of the Grenadier Guards of the line, with their red uniform, and second to none in the service, should be sent. This band will be marshalled by the celebrated Dan Godfrey, whose Hilda, Mabel and Guard Waltzes are so well known in this country. Mr. Gilmore subsequently met Sir Sterndale Bennett, Arthur Sullivan, the popular composer, Randegger, Arthur Chappell, the music publisher, Barnby, and Sir Julius Benedict, from all of whom he received sound encouragement, and from the latter the following letter:

2 MANCHESTER SQUARE, W., LONDON, Oct. 9, 1871.

P. S. Gilmore, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: I am deeply interested in your projected World's Peace Jubilee, and have little doubt that with your indomitable energy and the admirable organization of your vocal and instrumental armies, this gigantic and almost superhuman undertaking must prove the greatest musical achievement of our age, and a glorious success for yourself and all your countrymen. My sincere wishes and sympathies will follow you in your laborious task, and if you really think that you could find room for one of my compositions amongst the phalanx of artists whom you will unite under your banner, I shall be most happy in contributing my mite, and endeavoring to do my best to justify your much too favorable opinion of the humble talent of yours most sincerely, JULIUS BENEDICT.

This was indeed a gratifying triumph, and the indomitable Gilmore next proceeded to the Continent. He did not find Sir Michael Costa in London, as he expected, that noted gentleman being in Italy. Mr. Gilmore announces that the statements that Sir Michael refused to take part in the Jubilee are false, inasmuch as he had no opportunity even to propose it to him. The Chicago calamity came with its crushing weight just as Mr. Gilmore reached Paris; and, obeying the first impulse, he sat down, and addressed letters to the different Ministers and Representatives of our Government at Continental Courts, stating the object of his visit, and his regret that he was compelled to ask their co-operation at a moment when they were occupied with relief for suffering Chicago. In Paris he was not immediately successful in securing a band, as all those belonging to the army were undergoing reorganization after the war, and many were sadly thinned out. Minister Washburne, however, assured him that an effort would be made to have France strongly represented at the Jubilee.

At Brussels Mr. Gilmore was received in the kindest manner by Minister Jones, who at once consulted with the Belgian authorities, and assured him that Belgium would contribute of its best. "In fact," said Minister Jones, laughingly, "I told the Minister of War that if he did not send his *best band* I would demand my passports, and quit the country. Depend upon it, Belgium will be represented." Hence Mr. Gilmore feels encouraged to hope that the splendid band of the *Guides* will be sent from Brussels. He went directly to Berlin, and was substantially aided by Mr. Bancroft, our famous historian and Minister.

Mr. Bancroft brought the subject of the Jubilee before Field Marshal Von Moltke, who was delighted with the idea, and endorsed it heartily. He advised the drawing up of a memorial to Emperor Wilhelm, as, even after the matter had been passed upon by the military authorities, it must receive the Imperial sanction. Colonel Bliss, the Secretary of Legation at Berlin, and our efficient Consul, Mr. Kreissmann, did much to aid the project. The Bandmaster General of the Prussian Army, Weipricht, had several interviews with Mr. Gilmore, and not only gave his official sanction that the band of the Prussian service should attend the Jubilee, but of his own accord offered to write an international *pot pourri* on German and American themes. Mr. Gilmore was heartily assured on all sides that the endorsement of the official Bandmaster was equivalent to having obtained the Imperial sanction; and somewhat later he was informed that Minister Bancroft had presented a request to the Emperor, through the Minister of Foreign Affairs, for the presence of the "Royal Music Corps" at the Jubilee, and the Emperor had at once said that there would be no difficulty in the matter.

In Vienna, on the arrival of Mr. Gilmore, Minister Jay, with characteristic enterprise, at once ordered his Secretary of Legation, Mr. Delaplane, to commend the matter to the Austrian authorities, and to accompany Mr. Gilmore in person and give him an official introduction to all the proper authorities. Calling upon Baron Schwartz, General Manager of the Universal Exhibition appointed for 1873 in Vienna, he endorsed the idea of the Jubilee, and sent them with his recommendations to General Baron Kuhn, the worthy Minister of War.

The gallant soldier talked pleasantly with them concerning the first Jubilee, with whose details he was thoroughly conversant, and inquired with interest if cannon were to be used as accompaniment to the music, as before. He recommended, as in Prussia, a memorial to the Emperor, and promised to present it at the proper time. He expressed the absolute certainty of its acceptance, and Mr. Gilmore thereupon hastened to see the far-famed Johann Strauss, Vienna's pride. He desired to make a contract with Strauss, that that noted master should conduct the orchestra of a thousand instruments, in one of his waltzes, each day, and also conduct the music for the "International Ball" to be given in the Coliseum. Strauss hesitated as to acceptance, but Mr. Gilmore has, since his return, received letters from Mr. George L. Osgood, of Boston, who is now studying in Vienna, saying that the terms on which Strauss will participate, although very high, can doubtless be satisfactorily arranged.

In London, Mr. Gilmore met our Russian Minister, Governor Curtin, who supervised a memorial to Emperor Alexander, which he promises to present on his return to his mission. He assured the earnest projector of the Jubilee that the American people would have the pleasure of seeing the "white and gold" of a thoroughly trained Russian band. All the Ministers to the various courts scrutinized Mr. Gilmore's project very closely, but ended by expressing perfect satisfaction with its prospects and promise; and the matter of the transportation of the bands to and from this country was solved by the liberal assurances from the managers of Hamburg, Bremen, and other lines owned on the Continent, that they would demand merely nominal rates, and by the following generous and courteous letter from William Inman, Esq.:

LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIVERPOOL, Oct. 5, 1871.

(Nos. 62, 63, 64 and 65 Tower Buildings.)

P. S. Gilmore, Esq., Langham Hotel, London:

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of Oct. 4, and have considered the request you make, and providing that the Band of Guards leave this country with the full consent and sanction of our Government, I shall have much pleasure in aiding you in the work that you are undertaking (which I hope will add another link to the good feeling which should always exist between our countries), by granting to the band passage free of charge to and from New York by this company's steamers, to attend the Musical Festival.

As there are many matters to detail which will require arranging, it will be necessary that you give us as early intimation as possible of the time of their departure. I am, dear sir, yours truly, WILLIAM INMAN.

Per F. S. COCHRANE.

Thus much for the work of that brief, brilliant Gilmoreian tour in Europe. At home, the enthusiasm rises steadily. Letters and applications from societies and individuals desiring to take part in the Jubilee arrive hourly, and Dr. Tourjee is overwhelmed with demands from societies all over the broad land to join the chorus. Two grand choruses of twenty thousand each could be formed without difficulty.

Mr. Gilmore, and his friends, who are legion, are confident that there is ample time for the completion of everything, at home and abroad, concerning the festival. The contract for the erection of the first Coliseum was not closed until March 27, 1869, so that at present there are two months in favor of the new enterprise. Contractors are now ready to give bonds to the amount required, that if the contract is given them at any period before the 26th of February, which will give them five weeks more time than on the first building, they will have the new Coliseum ready for occupancy on or about the 8th of June, while the festival is not to commence until the 17th.

In all probability the building will be erected of iron made by the American Corrugated Iron Company of Springfield, Mass. Their plans have been received with great favor, and the building,—to cover *eight acres*,—will cost about $160,000 for a permanent structure.

Three different locations are under consideration, but the new land between the Providence and Boston and Albany Railroads, on Huntington avenue, may be the site, being in some respects the most convenient. The whole matter will be decided just as soon as the guaranty fund reaches that point that will insure a sufficiency to cover all contracts. Although Mr. Gilmore did not commence soliciting subscriptions until Wednesday of last week, more than one-half of the sum required is already guaranteed. Among the subscribers, the following have pledged the largest sums:

Lewis Rice	$5,000
M. M. Ballou	5,000
Oliver Ditson & Co.	5,000
George H. Davis (Hallett, Davis & Co)	5,000
Eben D. Jordan	10,000
Patrick Donahoe	5,000
Lee & Shepard	5,000
Boston & Albany Railroad	10,000
Weatherbee, Chapin & Co.	5,000
Old Colony & Newport Railroad	5,000
Mason & Hamlin Organ Company	10,000
Boston & Providence Railroad Corporation	10,000
Harvey D. Parker & Co.	5,000
Joseph H. Chadwick	10,000
James R. Osgood & Co.	5,000
The Smith American Organ Company	5,000
Joseph F. Paul	2,000

The general organization of all the Committees is to be nearly the same as at the last Jubilee.

A DOCTOR'S BILL.

Trask vs. Fair.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Jan. 19.

Some lawsuits there are which seem destined to jump spasmodically into public notice when everybody imagined they were dead and buried. Like a Chinese fire-cracker, they make a vigorous puff and blaze at the start, and then at intervals spatter and fizzle, and when we feel sure the powder is all exhausted—crack! there they go again. The foregoing wise reflections were suggested by Trask *vs.* Fair—a doctor's bill—that curious, elongated animal, which grows more rapidly than a tape-worm, and is about as destructive to mental comfort and bodily health. When many of us had forgotten the three weeks' excitement that followed the murder of Crittenden—the crowded Court-room; the pallid face and weak form of the accused; the strange details of a gifted man's fatuity and a woman's jealousy; and the last scene of the bleeding victim's head in the lap of a neglected wife—we are reminded of the romance and the tragedy.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Mrs. Fair, leaning on the arm of her counsel, Mr. Tripp, entered the Fifteenth District Court-Room. She wore her customary suit of solemn black, and seemed much worn by mental suffering and long confinement. But she showed none of the lassitude or fatigue that marked her bearing during the murder trial. Probably the temporary change from the gloomy jail to a moment in the streets and a few hours in the Court-Room and its accompanying excitement had something of cheerfulness. She took a seat by her counsel. Dr. Trask seated himself at the lawyers' table, a few feet from the defendant. The Clerk of the Court has the first witness called to determine the number of days the trial of Laura D. Fair for the murder of Crittenden was in progress.

Counsel for defense offered in evidence a number of checks drawn on Mrs. Fair in favor of Dr. Trask; also, the receipt of Dr. Trask for $310.

Laura D. Fair then took the stand.

Mr. Douthitt—Mr. Trask's lawyer—objected to the witness, as she appeared on the judgment-roll a convicted felon.

Whilst the Court awaited the production of the judgment-roll, Mrs. Fair said to His Honor: "What is the objection?"

Judge Dwinelle. They object to your testimony on the ground that you are under sentence of death.

Mrs. Fair (smiling.) I should think that under these circumstances I would be more likely to tell the truth.

Mr. Douthitt's objection was sustained by the Court, and Mrs. Fair left the stand. However, on conferring with his client, the plaintiff's counsel waived his objection, and the defendant again took the stand, and testified as follows:

On two or three occasions I requested Dr. Trask not to call unless I sent for him. He continued to come, and often when he did not do anything for my health. At one time in the month he came three or four days in succession; at other times, three or four times a week. Dr. Lyford, on December 30, left me in charge of Dr. Trask. Dr. Trask never called to see me twice a day. The second day of the trial I asked Mr. Cook if Dr. Trask was here as a witness or if he was here as a physician. I told him I could not afford to pay him, as I took nothing but valerian, and I knew how to take that. He said he was subpœned. I also asked Dr. Trask, and he said he was here as a witness—that he was obliged to be present to hear the testimony. The last amount I paid him was $310. He afterward wanted me to pay him $1,000. I thought that would balance the account, and asked him if it would, and he said no, I owed him a great deal more than a thousand dollars. I told him I would not pay any such amount, and he went off and sued me. There were $100 paid him in the jail. I don't know whether I or mother handed it to him.

Cross-examination: I told Dr. Trask I was not able to pay him for attendance in the Court-Room. He was here in the Court-room and handed me valerian when I wanted it. I knew how to take it and did not need his assistance. I drank it out of the bottle and did not need him to measure it. Sometimes he would give me valerian and sometimes quinine and whiskey, just as I called for. I was greatly prostrated during the trial. They brought me on a lounge, but they would not let me lie on it except at recess. He would mix a bottle for me in the morning. He told me one bottle was valerian and one quinine and whiskey. I don't know that he ever gave me ammonia. I know mother had the bottle in her pocket several days. I told mother I gave him the three hundred and odd dollars—I think $310. The defence here rested. Dr. J. B. Trask was recalled and testified in rebuttal: I have no recollection whatever of those conversations which Mrs. Fair refers to, directing me not to attend on her any more. She might have told me so, but I think both she and her mother are mistaken. If she had told me so I would not have left her, because she was not in a condition in which it was safe to leave her. I never saw $100 in Mrs. Lane's hands. I think I made more visits in the evening than in the daytime.

The plaintiff here rested, and the argument of the case was commenced by Mr. Douthitt for plaintiff, who made a short opening speech, reviewing the testimony and urging that Dr. Trask's bill had been shown to be a reasonable one in view of the extraordinary services, etc. Mr. McGraw, defendant's attorney, responded in a speech of about an hour's duration. He dwelt harshly on the glaring discrepancy between the Doctor's sworn bill of items and his testimony on the stand, which discrepancy he said was chargeable at least to a gross lack of memory, and strongly intimated that it savored of perjury. He called the attention of the jury to the impressiveness and worth of Mrs. Fair's testimony. He claimed that payments had been made to Dr. Trask, as follows: From Dr. Lyford, $150; check from Mrs. Fair, $150; from Mrs. Lane, for which a receipt was given, $310; Mrs. Lane paid at other times $220. Total, $740. This he claimed, was all his services were worth.

Mr. Douthitt then made his closing argument. He spoke of Dr. Trask's known respectability and the character of the defendant, making use of some very severe language and sulphurous metaphors, in which Mrs. Fair was represented as standing at the gates of Hell. [This was received with evident disapproval by the assemblage and the members of the bar.] At the close of his address Judge Dwinelle charged the jury. He said that on the part of the plaintiff it has been proved that it is customary to charge for extra services, and it has been alleged on the part of the defendant that the services rendered in the Court were gratuitous, and that defendant told the plaintiff that she could not pay for extra services. Subsequent to this he was entitled to his fees. You are to judge if he was then released from employment, and, if so, if he was employed again. In regard to the receipt, the plaintiff testifies that the receipt covered all amounts paid. It devolved upon the plaintiff to prove the number of days he was employed. This you must decide upon from the evidence. If you believe that Dr. Trask was informed that Mrs. Fair did not require his professional attendance, then the plaintiff cannot recover. You will not allow any bias to be entertained for or against the parties. In passing upon the credibility of the witnesses you have a right to consider how far they are interested and how far they have been corroborated.

The jury were then consigned to the Sheriff, and retired to deliberate. At 5 o'clock they were unable to agree, and his Honor directed them to retire, and when agreed deliver a sealed verdict.

The Eyes and Nose.

From the Albany Argus.

One evening, the 21st of February, 184-, Mike Walsh occupied the Chair in Committee of the Whole, of the New York Assembly, while a bill was being considered having something to do with Indian affairs. The bill called out considerable debate, and prominent among those who proposed to make the discussion lengthy was a green and gushing law-maker who embraced each and every occasion to give vent to his impassioned eloquence. On this Indian bill he evidently intended to spread himself. A roll of manuscript lay on his desk to which he frequently referred while his fellow-members were talking, and at length it got to be noised about the Hon. Mr. —— was to make an elaborate speech before the Committee. The Ladies' Gallery was filled with sweet inspirations, and the Gentlemen's Gallery did not lack the many boots that make rapturous applause. Those who had any objections to the Indian bill stated them as concisely as possible, and sat down so as to leave a smooth and unclaimed floor for the orator of the evening. At length he arose, spreading out his manuscript before him on the desk, and placing the glass of ice-water, brought him by a page, within easy reach. He began by remarking on the rush of memories brought to mind in considering what evening it was on which they were then assembled, and then proceeded as follows: "Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: On this Washington's Birthday eve, we who are assembled here for the good of our own special State, are forcibly reminded of the Father of his Country who fought-bled and labored incessantly and with thorough devotion for the good of all the States." At this point in his remarks the fluent speaker was interrupted by hearty applause; he took advantage of it to moisten his lips with a little ice water, and then proceeded to proceed with a reference to the full-length portrait of George Washington, which hung then as it hangs now, just behind the Speaker's chair. "Behold," said he, "that picture yonder, which stands a perpetual reminder of the virtues of patriotism and self-sacrifice. O, lips of our first President, speak to us now with some golden motto of duty! Nose, whose nostrils have breathed defiance at the enemies of the country. Eyes, whose lightning glances were so magnetic, we call for thee and the rest of that noble form to be potent in our presence now, and during all our session to——." The rest, residue and remainder of the sentence was not spoken, for at this point the Chairman, Mike Walsh, brought down his gavel and announced: "The gentleman from —— is out of order in making the request he does. *The eyes and nose cannot be called for in Committee of the Whole.*"

Those who were present when Mike made that ruling will never forget the scene it provoked. Ladies and gentlemen's galleries, the floor, and the lobbies broke into a roar and yell of laughter which could not be restrained under ten minutes.

The gushing law-maker did not resume after this interruption—although Mike very kindly said, "the gentleman from —— will proceed in order." He was seized with a sudden attack of not feeling very well and withdrew.

His views on that Indian Bill were never known.

ACCIDENT ON THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A Train Runs Off the Track and is Thrown Down an Embankment—Twenty-two Persons Injured.

From the St. Louis Republican, Feb. 6.

The most serious accident which has occurred on the Pacific Railroad since the Eureka disaster in September, 1870, happened yesterday morning to the Washington accommodation train, at a place eighteen miles west of St. Louis, and was attributed to a broken rail.

The spot where yesterday's accident occurred is at Keefer's bridge, two miles west of Meramec station. This structure is a covered wooden bridge, spanning what is known as Keefer's creek, and for a considerable distance the approach to it is an embankment about 15 feet high. There are but few people living in the neighborhood, and these reside in small shanties. The place is bleak and desolate enough when the ground is covered with snow, as it was yesterday.

The Washington accommodation train left Washington at five o'clock, and there were three passenger cars and a luggage car. It was under the control of Mr. Evelyn, conductor, and John Hurst was the engineer. There about forty passengers bound for St. Louis, and the train was proceeding at about fifteen miles an hour. When about 200 yards west of this bridge the engineer had an intimation that something was wrong by the tender jolting. He at once whistled down brakes, and the brakesmen jumped to their positions. They had wound them about half way up when the cars followed the tender in jumping the track, the tender became disconnected with the engine, struck the bridge, was thrown into the bed of the creek, a distance of 20 feet, and lay a wreck at right angles with the line of the road. When the tender was thus precipitated into the creek, the connection with the remainder of the train and the passenger cars were south of the embankment, on their side. The baggage car was turned completely over. The latter was demolished, and about the same may be said of the passenger cars. Nearly every one in them was more or less injured, but there was no violent screaming or overwhelming dismay, and the ones least injured at once set to work to extricate those more unfortunate from the broken timbers. This was done with good speed, but the surroundings were not such as to mitigate the misfortune. Snow was falling heavily, and though shelter was obtained, the accommodations were necessarily imperfect. Hurst, the engineer, remained at his post, and the engine stopped on the bridge with the drive wheels off the track, the rails having spread.

The passenger apparently most seriously injured was Mrs. Frederika Hantzing, an aged German lady, who resides at No. 3,209 Cass avenue. She had been visiting a married daughter at Washington and was returning home at the time. In the confusion she was trodden upon by two persons, her collar bone, and, it was supposed, several of her ribs, were broken. There were some doubts expressed as to her probable recovery.

There were in the baggage car Mr. D. L. Parker, baggage-master; T. B. Hull, head brakeman, and Louis Marsh, newsboy, when the car was upset. A quantity of clothing caught fire, and the flames threatened to make considerable headway. The baggage-master was, however, equal to the emergency, and extinguished them with a can of milk. The stoves in the other cars were turned over, but no fire escaped from them.

Mrs. Hull, sister of Alfred Carr, Secretary of the Covenant Life Insurance Company, was a passenger on the train, having been on a visit to Glencoe. She had three small children with her, and, though all tossed together, not one of them was injured, except the youngest, who had a slight scratch on the hand.

John Ingham, fireman, jumped from the tender before it went over and he sustained some bruises.

The bridge was not damaged.

When the train ran off the track the telegraph poles were knocked down and no information of the accident could be had at St. Louis for a considerable time. It was supposed, however, that something of the kind had occurred, because no intelligence of the cause of the detention of the train could be obtained by telegraph. Acting upon this apprehension, Superintendent Talmage left St. Louis by the Kirkwood accommodation train at eight o'clock, learned there of the accident, and, taking Dr. Pitman of that place with him, proceeded by the Kirkwood train to the wreck. Arrived there, Dr. Pitman, who had furnished himself with instruments, bandages, &c., dressed the wounds of the patients in as satisfactory a manner as time allowed. The train reached there at half past 10.

Dr. Wood, of Glencoe, two miles distant from the place, was sent for, and rendered valuable assistance.

Mr. Talmage had the engine of the Washington train adjusted on the track, and men were put to work in repairing the rails as soon as practicable. The passengers, except some who returned to Washington, were brought to St. Louis by the Kirkwood accommodation, and received the care which they required. The train due here at half past 10 arrived three hours later.

The following is a list of the injured:

Justice R. S. Allen, of the County Court, bruised in the chest.

Miss Lutie North, Labadie, Franklin County, bruised on the hip.

Isaiah Brown, of St. Louis County, fingers cut.

Friederick Hantzing, living on Cass-avenue, St. Louis, collar-bone broken, and seriously injured in the chest.

Mr Muir, Glencoe, ugly cut in the mouth.

W. S. Cuddy, of St. Louis County, bruised on the knee and head.

Mr. Evelyn, conductor of the train, bruised in the chest.

R. K. Wood, of Glencoe, bruised in the chest.

John Adam Miller, Van Buren, Lea County, Iowa, bad wound in the neck, and serious cuts on the head.

Captain Marshall, of St. Louis County, tax-collector, cut on the face.

J. T. McCullough, of the Laclede Hotel Saloon, hand badly cut with glass from a broken window.

T. L. Bell, Eureka, severely bruised on the chest and limbs.

D. L. Parker, baggage-master, bruised on the head.

Louis Marsh, news agent, severely cut on right leg and bruised on the head.

T. B. Hull, head brakeman, slightly bruised.

J. S. Collett, rear brakeman, slightly bruised.

John Ingham, fireman, slightly bruised.

F. J. Hull, St. Paul, thumb and head bruised.

M. D. Lewis, St. Paul, ankle bruised.

Wm. Smizer, Eureka, contusion on the head.

Ed. Augustine, Allenton, slightly bruised.

Alfred Carr, Glencoe, slightly bruised.

The escape of many with but slight bruises is almost providential.

Ladies' Dresses at the President's Second Levee.

From the Washington Star, Feb. 2.

Last evening the President held his second levee. All the world was there, but the arrangements were so perfect that few scenes of confusion occurred. Mrs. Grant took her position some distance from the President, and was unseen except by friends. The beautiful Mrs. Sickles stood beside her, and Mrs. Fish was one of the group standing near. Mrs. Grant's dress was a lovely blue silk, with narrow ruffles of the same, overdress of blue silk, and elegant point lace arranged at the waist to fall over the back part of the dress. Mrs. Sickles wore a delicate shade of green silk, with many narrow plaitings of white muslin, edged with lace, on the train; overdress of white chambery gauze striped with satin, looped with large half wreaths of pond lilies and leaves. The corsage was pointed and cut low, and was trimmed with a white lace, and half wreaths of pond lilies on her shoulder, with pond lilies also in her hair; diamond and pearl jewelry. Mrs. Fish wore black velvet, with white lace shawl and diamond ornaments. Mrs. Williams wore a cherry-colored silk, covered with plaiting of cherry-colored tarlatan. It was a most becoming dress. Mrs. Colfax wore a delicate fawn-colored silk, with trimmings of a darker shade. Mrs. Banks wore salmon-pink silk, trimmed with ruchings of pink illusion and lavender velvet. Mrs. Porter wore a dove-colored silk, trimmed with plaitings of blue edged with white duchesse lace. Miss Cadwallader wore a rich rose-pink silk. Miss Davidson, a cousin of Marshal Sharp, an extremely pretty young girl, wore a pretty blue silk, becomingly made and trimmed. Mrs. Jeffries wore a black velvet train, with broad Roman sash; low corsage. Miss Banks' dress was entirely white, and was a most becoming toilet.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of HINRICHS & SONTAG, is dissolved by mutual consent. F. SONTAG and R. STAUDINGER are alone authorized to settle up the affairs of said firm.

I. HINRICHS,
F. SONTAG,
R. STAUDINGER.

Jan. 24, 1872.

The business of importing China, Glassware and Fancy Goods, will be carried on as heretofore, by the undersigned.

F. SONTAG,
R. STAUDINGER.

WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY

Chicago Tribune.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

In Large Clubs.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872

The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of first-class original and selected matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph and mail, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous intelligence. It will also contain weekly summaries of information concerning the work of

REBUILDING CHICAGO,

And restoring its former greatness after its late devastation by fire.

The year 1872, it will be remembered, is a

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,

And the campaign will, in all probability, be as exciting as any that has transpired since the outbreak of the late war. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will uphold and defend the principles of the Republican party with its accustomed vigor and earnestness. Our platform consists of:

Equal and exact justice, at the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.

Amnesty for all political offences connected with the rebellion.

A tariff for public revenue only.

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

Such reform of the civil service as shall make men and fitness, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.

Our readers, and the public generally, are so well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced re-building our ruined edifice on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be published regularly as heretofore each Wednesday upon the following

TERMS—Payable in Advance.

WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year	$1.50
Five copies, one year	7.00
Ten copies, one year	12.00
Twenty copies, one year, and an extra copy to getter-up of club	20.00
Fifty copies, one year, and a copy of daily one year to getter-up of club	50.00

TRI-WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year	$4.50
Five copies, one year	21.00
Ten copies, one year	40.00

DAILY:

Single copy, per annum	$12.00

SUNDAY EDITION:

Single copy, per annum	$2.50

SEND FOR POSTER AND SAMPLE COPIES

TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

No publication of above Prospectus will be acknowledged unless ordered direct from our office.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN,

Has for the last twelve years, in Chicago, gained a reputation above all others in curing NERVOUS, CHRONIC, and SPECIAL DISEASES. Send for his circulars. Rooms separate—you see only the doctor. Consultation free. OFFICE, 464 SOUTH STATE-ST., formerly 179 South Clark-st.

DR. STONE,

110 WEST MADISON-ST., cures more cases of CHRONIC, NERVOUS, and SPECIAL DISEASES, and at lower prices, than any doctor in Chicago. "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c., permanently cured by a new plan. No mercury or poisonous drugs used. Consultation free, personally or by mail, and cures guaranteed. Circulars free.

NO CURE! NO PAY!!

DR. J. KEAN,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and special diseases. DR. KEAN is the only physician in the city that warrants cures or no pay.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Mich. Central & Great Western Railway.

Arrival and Departure of trains. Depot—Foot of Lake-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Fast New York Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	3:45 p m	*10:45 a m
Atlantic Express (daily), via Air Line	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	‡9:00 p m	*10:20 a m

FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	‡9:00 p m	‡6:00 a m

FOR MUSKEGON, GRAND RAPIDS, ETC.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	‡9:00 p m	*6:00 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*3:45 p m	*10:45 a m

‡ Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Illinois Central.

On and after Nov. 12, 1871, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave and arrive at Depot, foot of Twenty-second-st., as follows:

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*9:20 a m	*9:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	‡7:00 p m	*7:30 a m
Cairo Mail	*9:20 a m	*9:00 p m
Cairo Express	‡7:00 p m	*7:30 a m
Springfield Express	*9:20 a m	*9:00 p m
Keokuk Passenger	‡7:00 p m	*7:30 a m
Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:20 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*8:45 a m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*5:45 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:25 p m

*Sundays excepted. ‡Saturdays excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot—Corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office—83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Express	*10:00 a m	4:15 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	*9:45 a m
Night Express	‡10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 a m	4:15 p m

An elegant parlor sleeping car is attached to the 10:00 a. m. train running through to Council Bluffs and Omaha.

Chicago and Alton Railroad—Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line and Louisiana, Mo., New Short Route between Chicago and Kansas City.

UNION DEPOT—West Side, near Madison-st bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex., via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City fast Ex via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon & Washington Ex. (Western Division)	*9:15 a m	*4:30 p m
Joliet Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*9:40 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex. via Main Line	†6:30 p m	*4:17 p m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Ex. via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville Ill., and Lousiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m

*Except Sunday. †On Sunday runs to Springfield only. ‡Except Saturday. ‡Daily. ‡Except Monday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	5:40 a m	8:00 p m
Special New York Express	9:00 a m	8:00 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	9:00 p m	6:30 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Office in Briggs House, cor. Canal and Madison-sts. Depot foot of Lake-st. All trains stop at Indiana-av. Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*8:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:45 a m	*3:20 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:45 a m	*4:15 p m
Freeport Passenger	*3:35 p m	*12:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:35 p m	*9:10 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p m	*9:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:15 a m
Pacific Night Express	‡9:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a m	*2:00 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*1:45 p m	*7:15 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:25 a m	*9:08 p m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. No change of cars between Chicago and Rock Island.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office corner of Ada and Kinzie-st. In freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Express	7:00 a m	8:20 p m
Momence Accommodation	3:40 p m	9:30 a m

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—81 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	*10:15 a m	*4:05 p m
Pacific fast line	*10:15 a m	*4:05 p m
Pacific night express	‡9:45 p m	*6:30 a m
Fort Dodge and Dubuque express	*9:15 a m	*3:20 p m
Sioux City and Dubuque ex.	*9:45 p m	*7:15 a m
Milwaukee mail	*8:00 a m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee express	*9:30 a m	*4:00 p m
Milwaukee passenger	*5:00 p m	*7:45 p m
Milwaukee passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:00 a m
Green Bay express	*9:30 a m	*7:00 p m
Green Bay	*9:45 p m	*6:30 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays ex. ‡Mondays ex.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, & Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*5:00 a m	*7:00 p m
Pacific Express	5:15 p m	6:00 a m
Fast Line	9:00 p m	6:30 a m
Mail	5:00 a m	9:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	3:40 p m	9:00 a m

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.
* Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

The Chicago Tribune.

Terms of Subscription.
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE:
Daily Edition, per year, by mail....$12.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, per year, by mail....6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by mail....2.50
Weekly Edition, per year, by mail....2.00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and county.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.
TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, No. 15 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

Tribune Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will secure the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1872.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS QUESTION.

The reference to the Alabama question at the opening of Parliament, on Tuesday, does not present any specially new features or any official basis upon which the United States can act. Mr. Disraeli's speech was purely an animadversion against the Ministry for allowing itself to be made the victim of a technicality. The Queen's allusion to the claims is very brief, but at the same time is friendly. The speech on this point says: "In the case submitted by the United States, large claims are included which are understood, on my part, not to be within the province of the arbitration. On this subject I have caused a friendly communication to be made to the Government of the United States." Until that communication is received and the exact nature of its contents is known, our Government cannot act intelligently, and should not act at all. Mr. Trumbull, on Tuesday, very properly rebuked Mr. Edmunds for attempting to spring the question upon the Senate, and embarrass the Government by premature action, upon no other information than the uncertain gossip derived from popular rumor and semi-official statements.

It is to be hoped that our Government will consider the Queen's communication, whatever it may be, in the same friendly spirit in which it is sent, and act upon it with perfect freedom from prejudice, and with reference to our future relations with other Governments. The question is one which is removed from the narrow domain of partisan politics, and involves a principle of world-wide importance, the successful establishment of which will go far toward preserving international harmony and removing international differences from the barbarous arbitrament of the sword. The President made this Washington Treaty the key-note of his Annual Message, and congratulated the country in the following words:

> The year has been an eventful one, in witnessing two great nations, speaking one language, and having one lineage, settling, by peaceful arbitration, disputes of long standing, and liable, at any time, to bring those nations into bloody and hostile conflict. An example has thus been set which, if successful in its final issue, may be followed by other civilized nations, and be the final means of returning to productive industry millions of men, maintained to settle the disputes of nations by the bayonet and broadsword.

The country joined in the congratulation, and the Republican party of the nation has endorsed this new mode of settling disputes, in all, or nearly all, of its State Conventions. It promised to inaugurate a new era of good will among the nations, and was a harbinger of universal peace and a higher form of civilization. It promised the disbandment of great standing armies, which keep thousands of men in idleness, and by so much lessen the productive resources of every country; and the cessation of periodical slaughter of men, of the imposition of enormous war taxes upon the people, of the embarrassing complications of great national debts, and of the frightful drain upon material resources which war involves. Such grand results as these are too important to be imperilled in the discussion of a mere technicality, for that is all that the question of consequential damages amounts to. No nation on the face of the globe can pay such damages, nor would we consent to recognize them if brought against us, any more than we would consent to recognize the Confederate cotton-bonds, or the claims of English blockade-runners for the value of the cargoes they lost.

The question whether these claims are admissible under the treaty is not so important as the question, how we shall stand after the British Government shall have withdrawn from the conference. Shall we go to war? If so, what shall we go to war about? Not the Alabama claims, which have been the subject of controversy these ten years, but certain other claims that were never heard of until Mr. Sumner made a speech on the Reverdy Johnson Treaty, which speech the Administration seems to have adopted by way of atoning for the indignity put upon him when he was deposed from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The people of the United States do not want any war about the Alabama claims,—much less about those new-fangled damages. The Alabama claims are held, for the most part, by the marine insurance companies. Our attitude, if the Geneva Conference fails, will be simply that these insurance companies will not get their money, and the present Administration will lose one of its best-founded claims to popular support, viz.: that it has peacefully and honorably settled a long-standing difference with Great Britain, and set a good example to the whole world.

THE ENGLISH CABINET.

The attitude assumed by Mr. Disraeli upon the arbitration of the Alabama claims grows out of hostility to the existing Ministry, and is not to be regarded in the least as an indication of a settled line of policy. The wily ex-Premier has adroitly seized upon the popular flurry in England, and seeks by its aid to effect a *coup d'etat* which shall result in the displacement of Mr. Gladstone and the rehabilitation of himself. Mr. Gladstone, however, has shown himself to be more dexterous than his opponent; for, while upholding the Government upon the one hand, as acting in a friendly manner, he has fairly overreached the Tory leader, and offset his attack, by firing the popular heart with some very adroit buncombe. As this political controversy may yet be a furious one, the history of the present Cabinet becomes interesting. On the 2d of December, 1868, Mr. Disraeli, who had held the Premiership for nine months, resigned, and Mr. Gladstone was summoned to Windsor the same day, and entrusted with the duty of forming a Government. The Cabinet remained intact for more than a year and a half, when, on the 27th of June, 1870, Lord Clarendon died, and was succeeded by Earl Granville at the Foreign Office, who, it will be remembered, by virtue of his office was a member of the Washington Joint High Commission, and is specially charged by Disraeli with the blame for the present trouble. The Colonial Secretaryship vacated by Earl Granville was filled by the Earl of Kimberly, whose transfer, in turn, left open the office of Lord of the Privy Seal, which was given to Lord Halifax. Mr. Forster, who then had charge of the Education bill, was taken into the Cabinet, which remained unchanged until December, 1870, when Mr. Bright resigned his position as President of the Board of Trade, owing to ill-health, and was succeeded by Mr. Chichester Fortescue, whose place, as Chief Secretary for Ireland, was supplied by Lord Hartington. Subsequently, Mr. Childers, of the Admiralty, resigned, owing to ill-health, whereupon Mr. Goschen was transferred from the Poor-Law Board, and his place filled by Mr. Stansfeld. Of the fifteen members of the Cabinet, three were not in it when it was first formed, five have been transferred, and three have quitted it,—Lord Clarendon, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Childers. As Mr. Gladstone has out-Heroded Herod in his utterances, it is not likely that the confidence of the Commons in the Cabinet will be materially impaired. From present prospects, Mr. Disraeli would be more successful in writing a successor to "Lothair" than in making himself successor to Mr. Gladstone.

The official report of Charles Randolph, Esq., Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, will show that the total receipts of grain, reducing flour to its equivalent in wheat, were a little over 83,000,000 bushels in 1871. The hog-packing business of the city, for the present season, already foots up 1,018,000 head, and will probably exceed 1,100,000 at the close of the season. In the two important departments of trade, grain and provisions, Chicago has, during the past year, not only eclipsed all other cities, as usual, but surpassed all her own previous efforts; which is doing pretty well for the year of the Great Fire. The lumber trade will also show a large increase.

MR. BOUTWELL'S DEBT-PAYING THEORY.

One of the crudest notions concerning capital and money found an official expression in Mr. Boutwell's last speech, at Philadelphia. While there the Secretary attended a meeting of merchants at the Commercial Exchange, and, in the course of his remarks, said:

> I look upon it that, just to the extent that the capital of the country, by the payment of the public debt, is transferred from the public securities to the banks and safes of our capitalists, just to that extent you have the means for the construction of railroads; for the improvement of all your means of communication between one part of the country and another; for the establishment of manufactures, and for the development of your agriculture. The $300,000,000 of the public debt, or nearly that amount, which has been paid within the last three years, have been just as many dollars transferred from the public securities in which they were locked up to the channels of business, and became the great means of developing the resources of the entire country.

The United States borrowed, in round numbers, twenty-three hundred millions of dollars, issuing to the lenders certain evidences of the debt, called bonds. Every dollar of the money thus borrowed was paid out again by the Treasury, and was restored to circulation. It did not remain an hour in the Treasury, but was restored "to the banks and safes of our capitalists," "for the improvement of means of communication," and "for the establishment of manufactures and the development of agriculture." There was not a dollar of money "locked up" or withdrawn from general use. The Secretary seems to assume that the bonds are money, when, in fact, they are mere evidences of debt. Had the Secretary, when he issued each bond, set apart an amount of gold coin equal to that called for by the bond, and locked it up to remain in the vault until the note fell due, then his statement, that each bond paid was the setting free of an equal amount of capital, would be true; but the Secretary did not look up anything; the money received for the bonds went out of one door of the Treasury as fast as it came in at the other. The only capital "locked up" is the average amount of seventy-five to one hundred millions of gold which he persistently keeps on hand idle in the Treasury.

But the Secretary's proposition is no less remarkable for its absurdity when we consider where he gets the money with which he pays these bonds. If the Secretary dug from the earth, or received from the moon, an average of eight millions of dollars a week, costing the tax-payers nothing, then the payment of the bonds would be that much additional means distributed among the people, to be used in building railroads and promoting manufactures and agriculture. But the Secretary does not get his money by any miraculous process. Every dollar which he pays out, or, as he calls it, sets free, he first takes from the labor and production of the country. He gets nothing save what he collects from taxes; and, therefore, we have the Secretary performing the dexterous operation of collecting $100,000,000 a year "from the banks and safes of our capitalists," and paying it back again, and this operation he declares is transferring that many dollars "from the public securities, in which they were *locked up*, to the channels of business."

As between the Jay Cooke theory, that the national debt is a national blessing, and the Boutwell theory, that money transferred from the tax-payer to the bondholder is "unlocked" from some secret and unproductive hoard, there is very little to choose. We think, however, that a more plausible argument can be made for the former than for the latter.

OFFICIAL IMPUDENCE.

The time for a repeal of the franking privilege has probably arrived. The latest abuse of it is the flooding of the mails with copies of the New York *Weekly Times* of Jan. 24, containing two articles urging the renomination of President Grant. The particular instances of this abuse of the franking privilege brought to our notice were as follows: One copy of the paper, in a wrapper bearing the legend, "Treasury Department, official business, free, H. R. Hurlburd, Comptroller of the Currency." The other was a copy of the same paper, bearing upon the wrapper, "Interior Department, official business, free, John Delano, Chief Clerk." We commend these frauds upon the mail service to the especial attention of the Postmaster General, and also to the Committee charged with making appropriations to compensate the mail service for postages on matter franked by Heads of Departments. We also commend it to the attention of those having in charge the question of Civil Service reform. The zeal of these officers in the matter of nominating a candidate for President is likely to be a serious tax upon the public.

PER TON PER MILE.

The Legislature at its last session, enacted that no railway should charge a higher rate of freight per ton per mile for a shorter distance than for a longer one. The design was to restrict the managers of railways from taxing the business of residents on their line to make up for the losses occasioned by competing for through freight at prices below the cost of carriage, or below a reasonable charge. The railway managers, who generally assume that neither a legislative body nor any other outside influence can improve upon their mode of running a railway, allege that, as a rule, the through freight can be carried by them at less rates per ton per mile than local freight, as it involves less handling; that generally the through freight is as profitable to them as the local freight, relatively to cost of carriage. However this may be, we think the discrimination does not arise from any calculation whatever of cost of carriage, but from the sole consideration of the policy that will bring the road the largest present income. The "way" freights are secure to the road always, as there is generally no other means of sending them. The "through" freights, or those between points which are served by competing lines, can only be got by reducing the price. They help pay the expenses of the road, and thus make "way" freights lower than they could be if the road failed to compete for the "through" freights.

To all this the residents on the line of the road reply that this mode of charging is simply ruinous to their business, whatever it may be. In his Massachusetts Railway Report, Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., specifies instances in which whole towns have had their manufacturing business impaired or broken down by the railways adopting lower rates of freight on longer distances than they were obliged to pay on shorter. We have recently had the same point exemplified in Chicago. The railways having made the rates of freight lower, relatively, from Kansas City to New York than from Chicago to New York, a portion of our meat-packing business has been transferred from Chicago to Kansas City.

To such instances it may probably always be replied, that such reductions on long freights are the necessary and perpetual incident of a rapidly-expanding area of production; that they tend to reduce the cost of the product to the consumer; and, therefore, that whatever incidental evils such progress may bring to individuals or cities must be borne by them for the sake of the general good to the producing and consuming world. This still leaves open the question why, in justice to residents on the lines of roads, their rates of freight and fare should not be reduced in the same ratio as through freights, notwithstanding that competition does not compel the railroads so to reduce them. In short, shall the railroad managers be left to fix their rates solely according to what they deem to be the present profit of the companies, or shall the State and the law intervene to compel the same rates of reduction for all distances?

Not only the competition between various railway routes for through freights, but the competition of railways with water lines, results in rates which are entirely at variance with the Illinois statute. While the Mississippi River and the lakes are open to navigation, the railways universally cut rates down to whatever figure will compete with the water lines, without the least regard to cost of transportation or the interests of producers, but with the single eye to getting the freights. Is this within their proper province as common carriers? An action is now pending in the Bloomington Circuit Court, at the suit of the Railway Commissioners of Illinois, which is designed to obtain the rulings of the Illinois Courts on this very question. The action is brought under the act of the Legislature above alluded to, to compel the Alton & St. Louis Railway to carry at the same rate per mile, between points where there is no water or railway competition, as between those where such competition exists. The tenor of English decisions is, that, under their Railway acts and at the common law, a railway may discriminate its charges; that an action may lie against a railway or other common carrier for an unreasonably high charge, but not for an unreasonably low one. But these decisions hardly apply here, where a Constitution and the statute intervene with intent to forbid such discrimination. Without anticipating the nature of such a decision, it is certain that, if it sustains the act of the Legislature, it will probably lessen the strife of the railways for through freights, and tend very largely to the developments of their local freights, by keeping in the State the farmers and other classes of business men who are now emigrating Westward.

OUR JAPANESE VISITORS.

Is the City of Chicago wide awake to the approach and prepared for the reception of Minister DeLong and his Japanese Embassy of Ceremony? Has Mayor Medill got a first-rate speech in his pocket with which to enlighten the Honorable Lionu Tomomi Iwakuri,—the William H. Seward of the Japanese Empire,—who has already done so much to enlighten his countrymen concerning the advantages of foreign travel, and especially of more intimate relations with the United States? Along with the Prime Minister, Iwakura, who is also Envoy Extraordinary, etc., comes Kido, the Vice Ambassador, Okubo, Ito, Tamagushi, all Ambassadors of the first rank, gentlemen, and scholars, with fourteen Secretaries and sixteen servants. If these gentlemen could leave with us as much knowledge concerning Japan as they will gather here concerning America, their [illegible] would widen our vision almost as much as their own.

Of the quintette of Princesses of the Japanese Empire who come under the escort of the Embassy, at least one is described as very beautiful, and all are full of soul and intelligence, notwithstanding the almond eyes and snuff-colored complexions. We are not to confound these bright-eyed and wide-awake Japanese with their more stolid Chinese cousins. The young ladies, especially, of the Japanese deputation compare very favorably with any five American girls that might be selected. One writer declares that "about their mouths there plays a most ravishing smile, and their complexions are most lovely." Upon the same veracious authority we lean for the assurance that "these young ladies were made when Nature was in its best moods," which implies that some people are made when Nature is not in its best moods.

But, after all, perhaps the most curious feature of the Embassy will be our Minister De Long, who, according to one report, has doffed his American stove-pipe hat, swallow-tailed coat, and double-barrelled pantaloons, and now makes his appearance in "the most gorgeous Astrachan apparel,"—whatever that may mean,—with a queer little bead hat, a richly-figured dark blue silk tunic or robe, girded at the waist in a manner to reveal the hilts of two richly-jewelled swords. Mr. De Long (if this report is to be credited) is determined that the American people shall witness the double process of converting Japanese into Americans, and transforming Yankees into almond-eyed Celestials. All these people, at latest advices, are snowed up at Salt Lake City. But they will be down upon us in a few days. Let us not, like the San Franciscans, be caught unprepared. Let us, at least, shell out the oysters, pop the Champagne, ride through the burnt district, visit the cells of the convicted Aldermen, and have a little speech from the Mayor.

Colonel Forney, having finished the proof of the fact that everything the Philadelphia *Press* said before its proprietor's accession to the Custom House was libellous and false, is now engaged in shrieking defiance at the colleges of New England, whose professors have "enthroned hypothesis above law, fiction above fact, error above truth, and, having done so, would misgovern mankind by means of the monster they have thereby created." This statement, if it meant anything, would doubtless be a "crusher." From the context of the philippic of Forney, we gather the fact that this wild burst of confused metaphor is intended to protest against the practice of teaching the "Free Trade delusion," which is unhappily so prevalent among the most thoroughly-educated men of America. In this, as in everything, Colonel Forney flies to his panacea of "Home Institutions." He says:

> In the past, these schools have, by their false economic teachings, greatly injured the nation; in the future, they will, by persistence in such a course, mainly injure themselves. It is pleasant to know that our University years ago rose above those false doctrines, and teaches the truth with all the acceptability and success which could be looked for or desired. Such an institution deserves well of our city and State, and no true son of Pennsylvania should be sent to any New England college, where "the science based upon assumptions," so fatal to our civilization, is taught; nor need any in the future, with the new life upon which the University is about to enter.

Deprived of the crowds of Pennsylvania students (Harvard had about twenty last year, and Yale two or three more), the colleges of New England will doubtless begin their downward career at once. The New Haven *Palladium* suggests that a strict policy of protection, in regard to Pennsylvania schools, would be of service. All who preferred to get a better education than home institutions afford them might be heavily fined, and so the folly of Free Trade would be taught by precept and practice. When this happy result is attained, we look confidently forward to the endowment, by Colonel Forney, of an institution warranted to teach correct principles.

The Senate, on Tuesday, discussed the nomination of the now notorious Legate for Governor of Washington Territory. It will be remembered that he was at first confirmed, but afterward, on motion of Senator Sumner, the vote was reconsidered. Although Tuesday's discussion did not immediately result in the re-confirmation of the slandered Legate, there can be no doubt that it will ultimately cause this, for his injured innocence could not be more satisfactorily established than by the earnest endorsement of Senator Pomeroy. The cause of this endorsement may perhaps be guessed at by the aid of some despatches from the Kansas Legislature. When the term of ex-Senator Ross expired, his colleague, Pomeroy, exerted himself with might and main to prevent a re-election. In this he was successful, for Caldwell obtained the coveted honor. There have been various uncomplimentary surmises as to the whys and wherefores, which have finally brought about an investigation by a Committee of the Kansas Legislature. Before this Committee, Mr. Simpson, Speaker of the last House, testified, on the same day that Pomeroy was defending Legate from all charges of fraud, that last year Legate told him (Simpson) that enough votes had been bought to insure the election of Caldwell. Were it not for the well-known purity of all concerned in the matter, it would look very much as though Legate, by buying votes for Caldwell, had done Pomeroy a favor, which the latter is now trying to repay by gallant (but hopeless) attempts to cleanse the spotted reputation of his former tool.

The two London societies which are devoted to the repeal of the Sunday laws are hard at work. Every Sunday afternoon a lecture is delivered by some eminent man on either a literary or scientific subject; and, in the evening of the same day, there are a secular lecture, and a concert of vocal and instrumental music by artists of the first rank. These entertainments are engineered by Lyell, Darwin, Huxley, Wallace, and their compeers, and attract enormous crowds of workingmen, who bring their wives and children, and spend the afternoon and evening in this way, instead of drinking away their time and money in low gin-shops. The next step will be to open the public libraries and museums on Sunday, and so admit to the national possessions that great part of the nation which gains its only leisure on the first day of the week. This idea is strenuously combatted by the great majority of the clergy, who seem to prefer that the men who in any event will seek recreation on this day should be denied all opportunities of innocent amusement. On this side of the ocean, the experiment of keeping open public libraries on Sunday has been, wherever tried, a thorough success. The Philadelphia Library, which, after much opposition, was opened during the day, will hereafter be open until 10 p. m. Multitudes of young men have availed themselves of the opportunities offered them, and the quiet of the day, which is declared to be the great object of Sabbatarian enactments, has been better preserved than it was before.

A new conundrum has been propounded to a community wearied with useless guessing at the answers of similar ones: "Who stole the school-funds of Tennessee?" Butler, Representative from that State (the Butlers of the House are the terror of the corrupt), is engaged in an endeavor to give a correct response to this query, much to the disgust (apparently) of his colleagues, Messrs. Garnett and Wright. He has revealed the fact that the Republican party only embezzled $300,000, while the Democrats, who seem to have been shameless in their stealing, took ten times as much. At this juncture in the speech, Mr. Garnett unluckily propounded the enigma: "When was that?" The intrepid Butler was prepared for such a question, and politely answered: "It was when you were a member of the State Legislature, and were expelled from it." The laughter excited by this humorous repartee brought Mr. Garnett to his feet, and caused him to advance three propositions: First, the statement that the Democracy stole $3,000,000 is a lie; second, the statement that the speaker was expelled from the State Legislature is a lie; third, the Hon. Mr. Butler knows that it is a lie. At this point a storm of calls to order put a quietus on the whole matter, and the query: "Who stole the school funds of Tennessee?" must remain, for the nonce, unanswered.

The most remarkable legislative feat yet accomplished in Congress is the bill which was offered on Tuesday, by Mr. Pierce, of Mississippi, which gives a homestead to everybody, furnishes free transportation to it, and provides everybody with a complete outfit of tools, garden-seeds, and provisions, under a proviso that they shall not use intoxicating liquors upon the homestead. As the result of such a bill would be that it would open a doorway to a legion of frauds; that it would tax the industrious class for the support of the idle; and that the recipient of the bounty would evade the proviso by getting drunk at his next-door neighbor's,—we protest. Fraud, idleness, and intoxication are protected enough already.

Within a few weeks, a new line of steamers will be crossing the ocean. The Marquis of Bute, famous for his Catholicism and his cash, has expended some millions of dollars in making a magnificent port of Cardiff, in South Wales. He has made arrangements with the Pennsylvania Company to run two ocean-steamships between Jersey City and the new harbor, and hopes, by the end of the year, to have a weekly line. Two results have been predicted of this enterprise, both of them good ones: It is claimed that there will be an immensely extended emigration from South Wales to this country, and a great increase in the demand for grain from the West for exportation.

PERSONAL.

Washington has developed a nitric-acid thrower.
—Hammond, the revivalist, now at Leavenworth, develops rare abilities in horsemanship.
—B. Sanford, of Davenport, Iowa, has given the Christian Church a residence for its pastor.
—A young female vaccinator of Boston has taken away much of the custom of the male medicals.
—The Clerk of Hancock County, O., has issued a marriage license to A. F. Bend and Sarah Fetters.
—Mrs. Horace Greeley, who has been considered incurably sick with pulmonary affection, has almost entirely recovered her health at the Isle of Wight, and will soon return to America.
—Mr. Batterson, of Hartford, is executing an order for the soldiers' monument at Antietam. It is to be surmounted by a statue of a soldier, 22 feet high and weighing sixty tons.
—The fat men of Kansas City have organized an Adipose Club, and will give a grand banquet and ball on the anniversary of the birth of Daniel Lambert.
—Mr. Joseph Cheever, of Saugus, Mass., will be 100 years old on the 22d of February. He was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in the years 1811, 1818, 1820, 1821, 1831, 1832, and 1835.
—A Nantucket girl is a member of the California State Board of Examiners of teachers, and is also one of the managing editors of the *California State Teacher*.
—The Woman Suffrage Association, of Webster, Mass., were recently treated by Mrs. John Flint, at whose house they met, to a pie which was six feet and nine inches in circumference.
—A Quebec man created a sensation on Saturday by riding through Fabrique and St. John streets in a hearse, reclining on the coffin-bed and smoking a pipe.
—The policemen of Columbus, Ga., are arrayed in elegant gray uniforms, and are called the best dressed men in that city. A threadbare rebel suggests that they be furnished with stoves on the street-corners.
—The Rev. Dr. William Hamilton died in Washington on Saturday morning, from the effects of a fall in the street. His eldest daughter is well known in Chicago as the wife of the Rev. O. H. Tiffany, now of Newark, N. J.
—A Cincinnati woman, whose curiosity led her to take a peep into a small-pox pest-house, caught the disease, and was so badly disfigured by it that her lover broke off their engagement, and she has since died of grief.
—An Ohio man married Miss Snyder more than 70 years ago, and his mother-in-law has been living with him ever since. She is now only 105 years old, and gives promise of staying with him many years to come.
—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of the 6th says: "The statement that Stough, the wife-murderer, of Richmond, Kentucky, was taken from jail and hung by a mob, on Friday last, was unwarrantable by facts. The citizens of Richmond propose to have Stough executed in legal form."
—A Washington correspondent of the Louisville *Courier* says the present illness of Archbishop Spalding must necessarily prove fatal. Besides a bronchial affection, there are many symptoms of a dropsical character. A clergyman who saw him on Friday last says that his dissolution is near.
—It has recently been discovered that a graduate and Bachelor of Arts of one of the Eastern colleges is a woman, who, unsuspected, went through the entire collegiate course under the style and habiliments of one of the sterner sex. She was graduated in the class of 1869, and took a high part on the commencement programme.
—The Harrisburg *Journal* of Feb. 4 says:

> One of the strangest freaks of nature that has ever come to our knowledge was related to us last evening by a gentleman of veracity in this city. Charles Beard is, or was, a colored man, having a very dark skin. He recently had a severe attack of small-pox, and in consequence of the scaling process produced by the disease, he now presents a fine white skin, delicate and fair as that of an infant. Whether this strange appearance will remain so for the remainder of his life is, of course, a question for physiologists to decide.

—Mlle. Nilsson appeared in the German at the Galt House, Louisville, on Monday evening. As sketched by the *Commercial*, "she floated through the rooms in a mist of white moire antique touched with the azure of a blue overskirt, through which gleamed tangles of gold as flecks of sunshine play upon the bosom of some blue lake."
—A Scottish lady student, Miss Jessie Macgregor, has carried off the highest honors at the British Royal Academy this year. The gold medal and books for the best historical painting, "An Act of Mercy," have been awarded to Miss Macgregor, who is the second female recipient of the honor. Another lady, Miss J. C. Smith, got the silver medal for the best drawing from the antique.
—The monotony of the New York *Herald's* boarding advertisements is broken by the following:

> We are a little family of three persons, living just out of Fifth avenue. We own the house we dwell in, and have twice as much room as we want. If we knew of some nice people, who could appreciate a cheerful, home-like home, as much unlike a boarding-house as possible, we would invite those people to call at our house and see what arrangement we could make. Address Barkis, *Herald* office.

—A Boston girl, who was formerly a pupil in Dio Lewis' school at Lexington, has rid herself of an importunate lover by taking him Weston-like walks, which resulted in the heart disease and death of the unfortunate one. The lady is delighted with the success of the experiment, and has resolved to treat all her troublesome admirers in the same way. She has been known to walk 45 miles without making a single stop.
—John Titus, of Williamsburgh, N. Y., who for thirty years has held a claim of $350 against Harry Meiggs, has received from the South American Railway King $1,277.69. It was paid through agents in New York, and was accompanied by a letter closing as follows: "Your confidence in my intention and desire to pay this claim was not misplaced, and I trust this offer may prove as satisfactory to you as the opportunity to make it is to me."
—The Hartford *Evening Post* says: "A Canaan man hung himself, and a jury of his neighbors was impanneled in accordance with the requirements in the case. After mature deliberation upon the evidence adduced, one of the number was asked what conclusion he had reached, when he frankly responded: 'O, there haint the least morsel of doubt in my mind of the critter's guilt.'"
—At an alleged interview, recently held at Chislehurst, between the ex-Emperor Napoleon and a "considerable personage," a strong supporter of the Empire, Louis Napoleon, after saying that if the French people would accept the Duc d'Aumale as President he would give him his support, as he himself did not hope for a restoration, is reported to have uttered these remarkable words: "But remember well what I am about to say to you. If within six months the Duc d'Aumale be not President of the Republic, and if he should not re-establish the *regime* of 1852, France will come to fetch me, and—she will find me."

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN FLURRY.

Text of the Treaty for the Settlement of the Alabama Claims.

The British Opposition to the "Case" Presented by the United States.

Comments of Leading American Journals on the Difficulty.

Treaty Between the United States and Great Britain for the Settlement of Pending Questions Between the Two Countries, Signed at Washington on the 8th of May, 1871.

ARTICLE I.

Whereas, differences have arisen between the Government of the United States and the Government of her Britannic Majesty, and still exist, growing out of the acts committed by the several vessels which have given rise to the claims generally known as the "Alabama Claims."

And, whereas, Her Britannic Majesty has authorized her High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries to express, in a friendly spirit, the regret felt by Her Majesty's Government for the escape, under whatever circumstances, of the Alabama and other vessels from British ports, and for the depredations committed by those vessels.

Now, in order to remove and adjust all complaints and claims on the part of the United States, and to provide for the speedy settlement of such claims, which are not admitted by Her Britannic Majesty's Government, the high contracting parties agree that all the said claims, growing out of acts committed by the aforesaid vessels, and generically known as the "Alabama Claims," shall be referred to a Tribunal of Arbitration, to be composed of five Arbitrators, to be appointed in the following manner, that is to say: One shall be named by the President of the United States; one shall be named by Her Britannic Majesty; His Majesty the King of Italy shall be requested to name one; the President of the Swiss Confederation shall be requested to name one, and His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil shall be requested to name one.

In case of the death, absence, or incapacity to serve of any or either of the said Arbitrators, or in the event of either of the said Arbitrators omitting or declining or ceasing to act as such, the President of the United States, or Her Britannic Majesty, or His Majesty the King of Italy, or the President of the Swiss Confederation, or His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, as the case may be, may forthwith name another person to act as Arbitrator in the place and stead of the arbitrator originally named by such head of a State.

And in the event of the refusal or omission for two months after the receipt of the request from either of the high contracting parties of His Majesty the King of Italy or the President of the Swiss Confederation or His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil to name an Arbitrator either to fill the original appointment or in the place of one who may have died, be absent or incapacitated, or who may omit, decline, or for any cause cease to act as such Arbitrator, His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway shall be requested to name one or more persons, as the case may be, to act as such Arbitrator or Arbitrators.

ARTICLE 2.

The Arbitrators shall meet at Geneva, in Switzerland, at the earliest convenient day after they shall have been named, and shall proceed impartially and carefully to examine and decide all questions that shall be laid before them on the part of the Governments of the United States and her Britannic Majesty respectively. All questions considered by the tribunal, including the final award, shall be decided by a majority of all the Arbitrators.

Each of the high contracting parties shall also name one person to attend the tribunal as its agent to represent it generally in all matters connected with the Arbitration.

ARTICLE 3.

The written or printed case of each of the two parties, accompanied by the documents, the official correspondence and other evidence on which each relies, shall be delivered in duplicate to each of the Arbitrators and to the agent of the other party as soon as may be after the organization of the tribunal, but within a period not exceeding six months from the date of the exchange of the ratification of this treaty.

ARTICLE 4.

Within four months after the delivery on both sides of the written or printed case either party may, in like manner, deliver in duplicate to each of the said Arbitrators, and to the agent of the other party, a counter case and additional documents, correspondence and evidence in reply to the case, documents, correspondence, and evidence so presented by the other party.

The Arbitrators may, however, extend the time of delivering such counter cases, documents, correspondence and evidence when, in their judgment, it becomes necessary, in consequence of the distance of the place from which the evidence to be presented is to be procured.

If, in the case submitted to the Arbitrators, each party shall have specified or alluded to any report or document in its own exclusive possession without annexing a copy, such party shall be bound, if the other party thinks proper to apply for it, to furnish that party with a copy thereof; and either party may call upon the other, through the Arbitrators, to produce the originals or certified copies of any paper adduced as evidence, giving in each instance such reasonable notice as the Arbitrators may require.

ARTICLE 5.

It shall be the duty of the agent of each party, within two months after the expiration of the time limited for the delivery of the counter cases on both sides, to deliver in duplicate to each of the said Arbitrators and to the agent of the other party a written or printed argument showing the points and referring to the evidence upon which his Government relies; and the Arbitrators may, if they desire further elucidation with regard to any point, require a written or printed statement or argument, or oral argument by counsel upon it; but in such case the other party shall be entitled to reply either orally or in writing, as the case may be.

ARTICLE 6.

In deciding the matters submitted to the Arbitrators, they shall be governed by the following three rules, which are agreed upon by the high contracting parties as rules to be taken as applicable to the case, and by such principles of international law not inconsistent therewith as the Arbitrators shall determine to have been applicable to the case:

RULES.

A neutral Government is bound—

First. To use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming or equipping, within its jurisdiction, of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise or to carry on war against a Power with which it is at peace; and also to use like diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war as above, such vessel having been specially adapted, in whole or in part, within such jurisdiction, to warlike use.

Secondly. Not to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as the base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms, or the recruitment of men.

Thirdly. To exercise due diligence in its own ports and waters, and as to all persons within its jurisdiction, to prevent any violation of the foregoing obligations and duties.

Her Britannic Majesty has commanded her High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries to declare that Her Majesty's Government cannot assent to the foregoing rules as a statement of principles of International law which were in force at the time when the claims mentioned in Article 1 arose, but that Her Majesty's Government, in order to evince its desire of strengthening the friendly relations between the two countries, and of making satisfactory provision for the future, agrees that, in deciding the questions between the two countries arising out of those claims, the Arbitrators should assume that Her Majesty's Government had undertaken to act upon the principles set forth in these rules.

And the high contracting parties agree to observe these as between themselves in future, and to bring them to the knowledge of other maritime Powers, and to invite them to accede to them.

ARTICLE 7.

The decision of the tribunal shall, if possible, be made within three months from the close of the argument on both sides.

It shall be made in writing, and dated, and shall be signed by the Arbitrators who may assent to it.

The said tribunal shall first determine as to each vessel separately whether Great Britain has, by any act or omission, failed to fulfil any of the duties set forth in the foregoing three rules, or recognized by the principles of International law not inconsistent with such rules, and shall certify such fact as to each of the said vessels. In case the tribunal find that Great Britain has failed to fulfil any duty or duties as aforesaid, it may, if it think proper, proceed to award a sum in gross to be paid by Great Britain to the United States for all the claims referred to it; and in such case the gross sum so awarded shall be paid in coin by the Government of Great Britain to the Government of the United States, at Washington, within twelve months after the date of the award.

The award shall be in duplicate, one copy whereof shall be delivered to the agent of the United States for his Government, and the other copy shall be delivered to the agent of Great Britain for his Government.

ARTICLE 8.

Each Government shall pay its own agent and provide for the proper remuneration of the counsel employed by it, and of the Arbitrator appointed by it, and for the expense of preparing and submitting its case to the tribunal. All other expenses connected with the arbitration shall be defrayed by the two Governments in equal moieties.

ARTICLE 9.

The Arbitrators shall keep an accurate record of their proceedings, and may appoint and employ the necessary officers to assist them.

ARTICLE 10.

In case the tribunal finds that Great Britain has failed to fulfil any duty or duties as aforesaid, and does not award a sum in gross, the high contracting parties agree that a Board of Assessors shall be appointed to ascertain and determine what claims are valid, and what amount or amounts shall be paid by Great Britain to the United States on account of the liability arising from such failure, as to each vessel, according to the extent of such liability as decided by the Arbitrators.

The Board of Assessors shall be constituted as follows: One member thereof shall be named by the President of the United States, one member thereof shall be named by Her Britannic Majesty, and one member thereof shall be named by the Representative at Washington of His Majesty the King of Italy, and in case of a vacancy happening from any cause it shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

As soon as possible after such nominations the Board of Assessors shall be organized in Washington, with power to hold their sittings there, or in New York, or Boston. The members thereof shall severally subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide to the best of their judgment, and according to justice and equity, all matters submitted to them, and shall forthwith proceed, under such rules and regulations as they may prescribe, to the investigation of the claims which shall be presented to them by the Government of the United States, and shall examine and decide upon them in such order and manner as they may think proper, but upon such evidence or information only as shall be furnished by or on behalf of the Governments of Great Britain and of the United States respectively. They shall be bound to hear on each separate claim, if required, one person on behalf of each Government, as counsel or agent. A majority of the Assessors in each case shall be sufficient for a decision.

The decision of the Assessors shall be given upon each claim in writing, and shall be signed by them respectively and dated.

Every claim shall be presented to the Assessors within six months from the day of their first meeting, but they may, for good cause shown, extend the time for the presentation of any claim to a further period not exceeding three months.

The Assessors shall report to each Government at or before the expiration of one year from the date of their first meeting the amount of claims decided by them up to the date of such report; if further claims then remain undecided they shall make a further report at or before the expiration of two years from the date of such first meeting; and in case any claims remain undetermined at that time, they shall make a final report within a further period of six months.

The report or reports shall be made in duplicate, and one copy thereof shall be delivered to the Secretary of State of the United States, and one copy thereof to the representatives of Her Britannic Majesty at Washington.

All sums of money which may be awarded under this article shall be payable in Washington, in coin, within twelve months after the delivery of each report.

The Board of Assessors may employ such clerks as they shall think necessary.

The expense of the Board of Assessors shall be borne equally by the two Governments, and paid from time to time, as may be found expedient, on the production of accounts certified by the Board. The remuneration of the Assessors shall also be paid by the two Governments in equal moities in a similar manner.

ARTICLE 11.

The high contracting parties engage to consider the result of the proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration, and of the Board of Assessors, should such Board be appointed, as a full, perfect and final settlement of all the claims hereinbefore referred to; and further engage that every such claim, whether the same may or may not have been presented to the notice of, made, preferred or laid before the Tribunal or Board, shall from and after the conclusion of the proceedings of the Tribunal or Board be considered and treated as finally settled, barred, and thenceforth inadmissible.

Comments of the American Press.

From the New York Tribune.

The excited and passionate tone in which the English journals treat this question is wholly unjustifiable. The tribunal which is to pass upon the matter between the two nations is now in session. There has been no indication that any doubt of the entire impartiality of this tribunal exists in England or here. There is no reason for believing that Great Britain will not be treated with perfect justice. Both the British and American Arbitrators are men of pre-eminent ability and fairness; men who will demand no more and accept no less than justice. The representatives of the three friendly Powers are men of equal integrity and judgment. Both sides have named some of their best and most sagacious lawyers to carry on the discussion. It is natural that on either side they shall make the strongest statement of which the nature of the case will admit. It is not to be expected that because we are amicably disposed, and because England has expressed her regret for the escape of the Rebel cruisers from her ports, that we have therefore waived our claims for the restitution of our property robbed or destroyed. It is a childish error to suppose that the Washington Treaty settled the questions at issue. It only provided for a means of settling them, and the amount of damages to be awarded to us by the Board of Arbitration is a matter to be decided by that Board and not by the respective Governments, and still less by the New York and London newspapers.

The pretence that the American claim for indirect damages is an after-thought, or a treacherous repudiation of the protocol, is utterly without foundation. The nature of our demands was clearly stated at the very opening of the conferences at Washington. Our Commissioners spoke of the extensive direct losses we had sustained "in the capture and destruction of a large number of vessels, with their cargoes, and in the heavy national expenditures in the pursuit of the cruisers, and indirect injury in the transfer of a large part of the American commercial marine to the British flag, in the enhanced payments of insurance, in the prolongation of the war, and in the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and the suppression of the Rebellion." They stated that the amount of the direct loans to individuals, which had up to that time been presented, amounted to about $14,000,000, without interest, an amount liable to be raised by the presentation of additional claims. They expressly said that, "in the hope of an amicable settlement, no estimate was made of the indirect losses, without prejudice, however, to the right of indemnification on their account in the event of no such settlement being made." No such settlement was made. The Commissioners of the high contracting parties could come to no agreement as to the degree and extent of responsibility incurred by Great Britain through the conduct of the Anglo-rebel cruisers. All that the Commission could accomplish was to frame an arrangement for the submission of these questions to an impartial Board of Arbitration, with certain fixed and definite principles of action, and it was this arrangement, accepted and ratified by the two Governments, by which the present Board was created. Both sides have presented their cases. The American statement puts as strongly and clearly as possible the entire claim of the United States for direct and indirect damages sustained by our Government and people by the action of the Government and people of Great Britain during the war. The British case naturally reduces their responsibility to a minimum. We have no reason to apprehend any partiality, certainly none to hope for any favor from the Court. The excitement and perturbation of the English press would seem to indicate that our case as presented is stronger and more dangerous than they had supposed. But this is no fault of ours.

It is not probable that this outburst of talk is to do any special harm. Its reasons are manifold. What is called in London "the silly season" is now upon the town in all its force. It is the time of eccentric and irresponsible discussion in newspapers. The journals of the opposition find the supposed concessions of the treaty a convenient weapon of offence against Mr. Gladstone, and it is possible that even the Government organs have received an intimation that a certain amount of violent clamor against the American case may be of advantage in its influence upon European opinion. But it is not to be seriously apprehended that England will be misled into the folly of repudiating the arbitration on the pretext that we are asking more than we have any right to claim. Already the statement, from a London paper, that Great Britain had intimated to our Government an intention of withdrawing from the Treaty, is categorically denied by Mr. Fish. It is probable that the storm of indignant comment, which has risen as suddenly as that which followed Mr. Sumner's speech, will subside with equal facility. But if popular clamor should defeat the Ministry on this question, and compel their successors to denounce and withdraw from the Treaty of Washington, it is not the United States that would be the heaviest losers by such a course.

From the New York Times.

The London *Observer* announces that the British Government has sent a despatch to Washington, withdrawing from its agreement to submit the Alabama claims to arbitration before the Geneva Board, if the liability for indirect damages remains an open question. As the *Observer* is the organ of the Ministry, it is impossible to doubt the accuracy of this announcement. Yet it is one that will produce in this country nothing less than amazement. Since the Treaty of Washington assumed shape, and its provisions were published, there has been but one feeling in the United States,—that the whole dispute was in a fair way to be amicably and equitably settled. It was understood that the Alabama claims, and everything growing out of them, had been referred to arbitration, and whatever might be claimed on either side, or whatever might be granted by the Board of Arbitrators, it was not even thought possible that either party could, or would attempt to, withdraw from the agreement, or from all its consequences. Nor is the reported action of the British Government intelligible to those who have watched the discussion of the American "case" since the publication of that document. The discussion has been warm, and, to an American observer, surrounded by a community utterly unmoved on the subject, it has seemed unnecessarily warm. Here the subject had quite dropped out of sight. We were satisfied to wait for the decision of the Arbitrators. And even in England it is only within the past few days that the discussion has indicated any such feeling as is embodied in the extreme measure of the British Government. It has been objected that the American counsel presented claims which, if granted, would be very onerous to Great Britain to discharge, and that some of these were such as our Government had no moral right to advance; but it has not been denied that the Board of Arbitration was established to decide on "the claims generally known as the Alabama claims," or that under this head it would be for the Board, acting according to its own interpretation of the treaty, to determine what claims it would consider. Nothing could be fairer than such a method of settling all points in dispute. If our case was unjust, the Arbitrators would so decide, and there would be an end of it.

How the British press has progressed from the extremely careful and elaborate manner of its early treatment of this question, to the final frenzy which it is represented by the cable as having shown for two days past, it is impossible to say. Nor is it quite plain what the British Government may regard as "indirect damages," which it refuses to consent that the Geneva Board shall consider. But it is perfectly certain that the action of the Government, as announced by the *Observer*, will be a matter of complete surprise to the American people. We cannot conceal the fact, also, that this action will arouse a good deal of feeling warmer than surprise. We were all heartily glad when we supposed that an honorable and peaceful way had been found to settle the ugly "differences," as the treaty calls them, growing out of the Alabama business. If it shall turn out that our confidence was misplaced, disappointment will be added to the sources of bad feeling which were already too numerous. We sincerely trust that the reported reopening of the matter,—for the action of the British Government is nothing less,—may assume some less threatening form than that in which the cable despatch presents it.

From the New York Herald.

The English press is as overbearing and belligerent in its tone as if the armies of Lee were still entrenched around Richmond and the Anglo-Confederate privateers still burning our ships and murdering our seamen on the ocean. It is also true that the representatives of the British Government at Washington have been instructed to make proposals of accommodation and compromise to our Government, the very mention of which is an insult to the nation. There is no doubt that a great deal of this British clamor arises from political causes. On one side stands the Tories, eager to create a public sentiment against Mr. Gladstone and his supporters; and on the other side, the partisan of Jews and orators of the Administration seem anxious, by the adoption of a bullying tone toward America, to force a concession from our Government that shall suffice to satisfy the popular whim. The American people have confidence in President Grant, and will be satisfied to leave the honor of the nation in his hands. Of one stern fact the English Government and the English people may rest well assured, that a deplorable war must almost inevitably be the consequence of an evasion of an honorable settlement of the differences between the two nations under the tribunal which they have themselves selected.

We claim no more than the Court of Arbitration shall decide to be our due; we will accept no less. By this high Court, and not by a British rabble or partisan press, must the claims of the American nation of every class and description be adjusted. If, in the opinion of the tribunal selected under the Treaty of Washington, the action of the British Government renders the British nation liable for the loss of our commerce and the prolongation of our civil war, the damages that may be awarded therefor must be paid peaceably, or will be collected at the point of the bayonet.

From the New York World.

It is most unfortunate that the Geneva Commission is called to discharge its duties in the year of a Presidential election. General Grant's Administration was strongly tempted to frame the American "case" with a view to its effect as an electioneering document in the ensuing political canvass. One reason why the temptation was so strong to make it an electioneering document is that there is no probability that the Geneva Arbitrators will render their award until after the Presidential contest is decided. General Grant's friends understand that the award cannot influence the Presidential election, since it is not likely to be announced until after the election is over. Hence it was safe to frame the "case" as an electioneering document, inasmuch as the expectations it would excite seemed in no danger of immediate disappointment. By the terms of the treaty, four months are allowed after the presentation of the "cases" before the two Governments present their respective "counter-cases," and the Arbitrators have authority to extend this period. Two months are then allowed for the delivery of written or printed arguments by each side in support of its "counter-case," and the Arbitrators are required to give opportunities for arguments and replies on the "counter-case," which would consume at least two months more, making at least eight months from the time the Arbitrators meet before the close of the arguments. The treaty then allows three months for the Arbitrators to mature their award; and this period may also be extended, the language of the treaty being, "the decision of the tribunal shall, *if possible*, be within three months from the close of the argument on both sides." It was therefore safe to assume that the final award will not be given until some time after the Presidential election. It is accordingly easy to see that the Administration was strongly tempted to filibuster in the preparation of its "case," and try to make the country believe that the treaty secured more than its terms and spirit will warrant.

A careful reperusal of the treaty since the present outbreak of incensed feeling in England, constrains us to acknowledge that some of its most important provisions are vague. We thought this no objection at the time the treaty was promulgated, because we supposed there was a perfect understanding between the two Governments respecting the interpretation which they mutually put upon it. But it now seems that they differ so widely that the British Government is ready to repudiate the treaty rather than admit the American construction of it. There begins to be some reason to fear that the American "case" has upset and destroyed the treaty. Whether this is the fault of the framers of the "case" or of the British Government is a question which cannot escape scrutiny and discussion. If the unexpected and astounding repudiation of the treaty shall prove to be a consequence of an attempt to make the American "case" an electioneering document for General Grant, the American people will hold him and his advisers to a strict responsibility.

When the treaty was first promulgated, the general impression seemed to be, on both sides of the Atlantic, that it only required the British Government to pay for the actual destruction of property by the rebel cruisers. Various provisions of the treaty gave color to this construction. The most important of these provisions is the one which requires a separate award for the injuries inflicted by each cruiser which had escaped from British ports. The Geneva Commissioners are to decide for which particular vessels the British Government are responsible; and afterward the Board of Assessors, sitting in this country, are to audit and award the claims for damages caused by each of these vessels, one by one. This separation of the cruisers for which the treaty provides, and the separate award of damages for each ship, would seem to exclude the idea of compensation for indirect or constructive injuries. The American "case," as we understand, claims damages for prolonging the war, and also for the transfer of American shipping to foreign owners. But how could the Board of Assessors make awards on these matters, when they are compelled by the treaty to keep the case of every cruiser separate from every other? They could easily decide, for example, what American ships and cargoes were destroyed by the Shenandoah; but how could they possibly determine to what extent that particular cruiser prolonged the war, or caused the sale of American ships to foreign purchasers? Such points are too vague and conjectural to admit of any precise determination by a Board of Assessors who are not permitted by the treaty to lump matters at all, but compelled to take up the several cruisers, one by one, and make a specific estimate of the damage inflicted by each, without any reference to what was done by the others. The natural inference from this prominent and characteristic part of the treaty would be that constructive and inferential damages were not contemplated by its authors. It seems absurd to suppose that things so remote, vague, and indirect, were intended to be taken into account in deciding what damages are due for the depredations of each individual cruiser. Such indirect injuries as prolonging the war, and transferring our shipping to foreign hands, can only be estimated in the gross. There is no possibility of deciding separately how much each one of seven or eight rebel cruisers contributed to these results; and, as the Board of Assessors are required by the treaty to make a separate award for each individual cruiser, quite apart from the others, the natural inference was, when the treaty was published, that all claims for indirect and constructive damages had been relinquished.

As things now look, General Grant's Administration has overshot the mark in trying to make party capital out of this controversy.

From the Boston Journal.

The outcry of the English press over the Treaty of Washington has come, not exactly like the thunder out of a clear sky—for the elements would have continued trouble till the Court of Arbitration had actually promulgated its decision—but it has come very unexpectedly and it is strangely violent. At first it was difficult to make out what it was in the American "case" that threw the London press into a pitch of excitement that had not been equalled since Mr. Sumner made his famous speech on the Alabama claims. It appears, however, that it is the revival of one of the Senator's own positions which has struck the British brethren twice in the same tender spot. In other words, it is the American claim for indirect damages that makes the whole trouble. Whatever may have been the understanding with the British members of the Joint High Commission and with the Gladstone Government, the London press, and perhaps the bulk of the British people, seem to have been of the idea that our Government, in agreeing upon the framework of a treaty, waived and abandoned all claims for indirect damages done by the British-built rebel cruisers.

It was, in fact, entirely otherwise. In the opening conference of the Joint High Commission the American Commissioners plainly stated the nature of their demands, and, besides those relating to direct losses, they specified the "indirect injury by the transfer of a large part of the American commercial marine to the British flag, in the enhanced payments of insurance, in the prolongation of the war, and in the addition of a large sum to the suppression of the rebellion." With regard to these, they added that "in the hope of an amicable settlement, no estimate was made of the indirect losses, without prejudice, however, to the right of indemnification on their account in the event of no such settlement being made." No such settlement was made, that is, such as was proposed, a settlement on the spot, by the payment of a gross sum to be agreed upon by the Joint High Commissioners. In default of that, and seeing that a mode of future settlement was only provided, this reserved class of claims revived in full force, and will now be submitted to the Arbitrators.

This appears to be the whole story. How far the English press represents the Government, or whether it is throwing out a feeler, remains to be seen. The statement that Chief Justice Cockburn has officially counseled the Cabinet that England must immediately recede from the treaty would be quite serious if the addition about "leaving America to decide between a new treaty or war" did not wear a decidedly sensational look. The matter is still left to John Bull's choice; it is of more moment to him than to anybody else how he meets the ordeal his own complicity with treason has raised, and we trust he will keep cool and act rationally.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Just now England is agitated because of the amount of "The little bill, sir," which America has presented on account of the Alabama, Florida, Shenandoah, and other Anglo-Confederate buccaneers which did so much injury to her commerce, and greatly aided the rebels in the late war. The amount claimed is very large, and the London press hints—nay, *recommends*—that if the claim be very much reduced, England will treat the Washington Treaty as so much waste paper, and leave America to get payment how, where and when she can. Of course, this has been said in the heat of the moment, and nothing will be hastily done, only the question for England to consider is simply this? Can she cope with America on sea or land? If hostilities should arise we could have 100,000 fighting men in the adjacent "D[illegible] ion" within a week, and ha[illegible] a millio[illegible] fortnight. At sea, too, British c[illegible] would be at our mercy. It is to be [illegible] that no such hostile result as this wi[illegible] place. Very sincerely, no doubt, do[illegible] land now lament that the careles[illegible] Earl Russell, when Foreign Secret[illegible] England (many will rather call it h[illegible] pathy with the revolted South), allo[illegible] Alabama to slip to sea, out of Mr. [illegible] shipbuilding yard at Birkenhead, [illegible] an hour before the authorities at Li[illegible] received instructions to detain her. [illegible] half hour is likely to cost England m[illegible]

As was to be expected, *Punch*, whi[illegible] resumed much of its former spirit a[illegible] rity under the editorship of Mr. S[illegible] Brooks, has a cartoon on this subject, entitled "A Still Bigger 'Claimant,'" [illegible] represents a starry-vested and strip[illegible] ered creature, gigantic in stature and [illegible] as Sir Roger Tichborne, looking dow[illegible] miniature John Bull, while a lath[illegible] sharp-featured Yankee is working a b[illegible] which inflates the enormous claimant. [illegible] Bull is startled, as he well might be, [illegible] Alabama claim for £800,000,000 which [illegible] dere. to him, and around the person [illegible] stupendous figure are exposed variou[illegible] ments, respectively labelled "Want of [illegible] pathy," "Moral Damage," "Prolonged [illegible] War," and "Southern Proclivities." [illegible] no explanatory letter-press, but ind[illegible] cartoon is demonstrative enough.

From the Washington Chronicle.

That something serious is in the [illegible] evident from the excited tone of the [illegible] press. The very fact, however, that [illegible] so excited, naturally and easily leads [illegible] the supposition that they may have [illegible] stated the seriousness of the case.

If we are to judge alone by the [illegible] despatches, and these, of course, we[illegible] colored in the best way for England, [illegible] seem that she comes very near a d[illegible] not an undignified position in the a[illegible] she assumes, with what will seem [illegible] called-for haste, if not bluster.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Now is the time for some patriotic [illegible] emulous of the frame of the author [illegible] Battle of Dorking, to tell how, in the [illegible] 1872, the Americans sent the Fenia[illegible] Canada, and conquered willing prov[illegible] how the commerce of England wa[illegible] from the seas, as the commerce of the [illegible] States had been during the great rebe[illegible] how finally England, which refus[illegible] submit to the Geneva Arbitration, wa[illegible] pelled to pay a huge indemnity for th[illegible] es of the war, in addition to the Al[illegible] claims, which she had repudiated.

From the New York Evening Post.

Our Commissioners asked for two [illegible] an apology and an agreement to pay [illegible] sum, in full for all our demands again[illegible] land; the former was granted, the lat[illegible] fused; and now the London *Spectator* [illegible] that we must not ask for anything [illegible] than the sum that England then re[illegible] pay,—although the express underst[illegible] was that, if no sum were fixed in the t[illegible] we might sue for what we chose to as[illegible] The *Spectator* lays great stress on the [illegible] "amicable," as if that settled the [illegible] question, and made us liable to accept [illegible] ever England chooses to estimate. B[illegible] treaty was not a final settl[illegible] though amicable enough, and left [illegible] this whole question of amount of da[illegible] as well as two or three others, the [illegible] included. It was not judged possible [illegible] tle these questions in the Joint High [illegible] mission of last spring, and probably [illegible] not possible. Nor will it be now, if [illegible] lish Government carries out the thr[illegible] the London newspapers, and backs o[illegible] the Geneva Conference. Should it do [illegible] countrymen will regret it, but there [illegible] a large majority who will not regret [illegible] all; and the next settlement, when[illegible] shall come, will probably be no more fav[illegible] to England than the one we offer no[illegible] we advise and expect John Bull to ma[illegible] best he can of the present treaty, for n[illegible] can tell when he will get another as g[illegible]

THE CINCINNATI SOUP-HOU[SE]

It Is to Be Discontinued.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Feb. [illegible]

A meeting of the Chicago Relief C[illegible] tee was held at the City Building, yes[illegible] afternoon, with all the members pres[illegible] Ald. Keck in the Chair.

A communication was received fro[illegible] H. Greenebaum, President of the R[illegible] Aid Society, of Chicago, calling the [illegible] tion of the Committee to their meth[illegible] ministering to the wants of sufferers b[illegible] fire, and modestly requesting the co[illegible] tion of the Committee in their work [illegible] nevolence. On motion of Mr. Smith, [illegible] resolved to furnish the society wit[illegible] needed supplies of which they might [illegible] list, to the extent of $5,000, and the [illegible] man was instructed to inform Mr. G[illegible] baum of such action, at his e[illegible] convenience.

Mr. Smith also presented the foll[illegible] bills for supplies furnished different be[illegible] lent societies of Chicago:

Good Samaritan....	[illegible]
Society of Friends....	[illegible]
Supplies for soup-house....	[illegible]
Total....	[illegible]

The bills were all approved.

Mr. Keck vacated the chair to call t[illegible] tention of the Committee to the comp[illegible] that had been made through the [illegible] and other mediums against the Cinc[illegible] Soup House in Chicago. He said there [illegible] peared to be a diversity of opinion as t[illegible] usefulness of that institution. From [illegible] representations of Mr. Wirt Dexter, [illegible] some of his colaborers, it appeared tha[illegible] Soup-House was not only unnecessary [illegible] an absolute eye-sore and public nuis[illegible] From the letters of several prominent [illegible] tlemen, who professed to be familiar [illegible] the facts, among whom was Mr. Holde[illegible] ex-Mayor of the city, it appeared tha[illegible] charity was an estimable one in the op[illegible] of the poor, and was accomplishing [illegible] great good. He had no disposition, [illegible] he was sure the Committee had non[illegible] deprive the poor people of the stricken [illegible] of the benefits of the soup-house; but [illegible] much as the Committee, of which Mr. [illegible] ter was the Chairman, had expressed [illegible] disapproval of the mode of dispensing [illegible] city's charity, he thought the proper [illegible] to do would be to discontinue the ope[illegible] of the soup-house as soon as the present [illegible] plies were exhausted. When that wa[illegible] the usefulness or inability of the instit[illegible] would be apparent to all. If the thos[illegible] of poor people who had been taking the [illegible] from day to day for the last three m[illegible] did not want it longer, the event would [illegible] sufficient vindication of Mr. Dexter & [illegible] judgment; if they did, the bitter den[illegible] tion of that party, which would surely [illegible] tend the discontinuance, would enco[illegible] the Committee to renew operations. [illegible] therefore offered the following resolu[illegible]

WHEREAS, The persons to whom the peo[illegible] Chicago have intrusted the distribution of [illegible] butions for the relief of the sufferers by th[illegible] namely, the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, [illegible] expressed the belief that the distribution o[illegible] by the Cincinnati Relief Committee is no [illegible] necessary, and, in fact, doing injury inst[illegible] good; therefore,

Resolved, That the Sub-Committee having [illegible] of the soup-house be directed, so soon as th[illegible] ent supply of provisions shall be exhau[illegible] discontinue the furnishing of soup, until [illegible] wise ordered by this Committee.

Alderman Davis said he had visit[illegible] soup-house within the last week, and [illegible] it as clean as his own house. He had [illegible] the soup dispensed, and found it who[illegible] nutritious, and palatable. He was sat[illegible] that the complaints against the sou[illegible] sprang from interested motives. Th[illegible] resentation that the soup was taken o[illegible] be wasted or fed to cattle was wholly [illegible] out foundation, and the "card" whi[illegible] forth the alleged facts was signed by [illegible] of absent persons either immediately [illegible] motely under the influence of Mr. [illegible] Dexter. The trouble with Mr. Dexter [illegible] his Committee was that they w[illegible] the handling of the money dona[illegible] Cincinnati, and nothing short of [illegible] would satisfy them. When he [illegible] in Chicago he called on Mayor [illegible] dill and asked his advice as to [illegible] soup-house, and both himself and [illegible] Frankland had been urged by [illegible] Medill to continue the good work. [illegible] Medill had no more confidence in [illegible] General Relief Committee than the Ci[illegible] nati Committee had. The Mayor told [illegible] had received $5,000 from the Grand [illegible] Alexis for the benefit of the sufferers [illegible] had not given a cent of it to the Ge[illegible] Committee. He had distributed it a[illegible] various benevolent societies, which he [illegible] to be trustworthy and enthusiastic i[illegible] work in which they were engaged; and [illegible] was the course which he seemed to [illegible] mend to the Cincinnati Committee. [illegible] the soup, Mr. Medill said he knew it [illegible] wholesome and nutritious, and that it [illegible] relieving the hunger of thousands.

All the members of the Committee [illegible] pressed their confidence in the correct [illegible] agement of the soup-house, and were [illegible] doubt as to its utility; but as the Ch[illegible] Relief Society had thrown such disp[illegible] ment upon the character of the charity [illegible] recommended its discontinuance, they a[illegible] with Mr. Keck that it would be bette[illegible] to force the thing upon them, and un[illegible] imously adopted the resolution.

RESTAURANTS.

REMOVAL OF THE GOVERNMENT BUILD[illegible] TO THE WEST SIDE.

In consequence of the late disgraceful [illegible] dermen, and the exorbitant prices demanded [illegible] owners for lots on the South Side, the [illegible] Washington are expected to abandon their [illegible] plans and erect offices in a more central [illegible] away from such a nest of corruption.

The improvement in the river and the [illegible] westward, has, also, in some measure [illegible] decision. The main reason, however, for [illegible] subject into serious consideration at this [illegible] fact that THE OLD ORIGINAL [illegible] FORNIA MEAL RESTAURANT is [illegible] lished at 53 South Canal-st. It being a [illegible] acknowledged truism, that where this [illegible] venerable institution is, there of [illegible] the centre of the city.

WOMAN SUFF[RAGE]

Political Asp[ect of the] Question.

[illegible]

MATILDA J[illegible]

A SAD CASE

Suffering of [illegible] —Three Children [illegible]

[illegible]

CINNATI SOUP-HOUSE.

To Be Discontinued.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Political Aspect of the Question.

Statement by Matilda Joslyn Gage.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

political aspect of the Woman-Suffrage ion, as brought out by our recent Con here, and the work since carried on, prove a matter of interest to you.

spirit of the Convention was—

That women have the right to vote to them through the Fourteenth Fifteenth Amendments.

That woman suffragists have no preferences which will stand in the the recognition of their own rights, other words, they are above all Woman ists, and will no longer allow their preferences for either existing po party to stand between them and the acknowledgement and recognition of right to the ballot.

That while affiliating with no ex party they still cordially receive and every class of persons ready to aid blishing their political rights.

That, while confidently looking Republican party for the completion work of enfranchisement by the pas a Declaratory law by the present they watch as well as wait; and, work be not done, stand in readiness their weight into the next Pres campaign against that party, and in of the party which will fully and endorse Woman Suffrage as part of form and policy.

That, while anxiously watching, and ready to aid in breaking up ex parties, and, from their ruins, and the dation of all radical elements, aiding a grand new party with live issues, of the effete organizations of the

eight women, members of the Nation mittee, who represent the Atlantic ific Coasts, and the Central portion country, have remained here, working time upon Congress, in order to force tion. The memorial and arguments women who had a hearing before Judiciary Committee have been reported against. Although adverse argument has not made public, it is well the decision is to be of the same as Matt Carpenter's argument on Bradwell case; that is, the non of woman's political equality Amendments, on the ground that alone have power to regulate suffrage In other words, that, although Government had the power and to secure the ballot to male ne by those Amendments, override enfranchising State Constitutions to give it has no such power in regard to citizens. To such an inconsistent the party of progress been driven desire to keep disturbing elements out next Presidential canvass! To make still more befogging, Carpenter's argument before the Supreme Court in Bradwell case, claimed that those Amendments, although not placing women political equality with male citizens, placed them on an entire civil equality; sweeping away with not only the common restrictions on women, but also statute restrictions in any and ev of the Union.

possible this rendering will be accept -headed and true-hearted Republi country, who are uninterested political preferment, and so far Washington as not to be blinded and spoils!

way the question is agitated every General Butler recently presented a of 35,000 names for a Declaratory passed the present session. A pe this size scarce came up in anti times. Butler's permission to pre out of regular hours was almost the an ovation to him. As he began members crowded around his chair, with intense eagerness to every fell from his lips; while, from the ladies, his clients, bent down argument. In the House, Butler man by reason of his fearless

Committee Room of Agricul been given the National Committee quarters in the Capitol, and here members are interviewed, plans suffrage consultations carried on. work is pressing for a hearing floor of the House. The memorial in circulation for signatures, and receiving many names from Demo Republicans alike, claims for wom of voting, the duty to vote, the existing State restrictions; de be impossible for men, however to represent the views and of women on this vital question; begs the privilege for women their case in person.

little hope that Republicans, of an important election, will the work they so ably com in the history of the world, one incapable of doing more than work. With success comes a de tioned power, and a fear of un quired position by new issues. On new parties have nothing to everything to hope. Grand moral by their own attraction, draw self-sacrificing spirits and ad kers. Ideas are now ruling the with rapid progress in the material come parallel advancement in the Petty questions can no longer our party politics while human in abeyance. Grand results, burst upon the world, the consummation of precon It matters not how far from these results the world, to the care seem to be,—prophesies of them discerned by the wise. In all else, coming events cast before. Impending revolu impending storms, felt in the however unready the world seems it requires but one bold step to front an army to sustain that quick as the slavery question be question, it drew myriads to As it was then, so it is now to be woman question. It has already element of American politics. Reformers, by a large vote, de their proposed Nominating planned to be held in February, some two thousand delegates to attend. This action first step of a new party taken in order to leave time dation of Radicals, and was a to the proceedings of our The Internationals, Labor and Finance-Reformers are near Radical Democrats are dissaffected and advance will not hesitate to cut aloof which offers no new issues; and elements are looking to woman the meantime, we wait the pro events, assured in the faith that ultimately triumph, and justice ; and this, not in some far but in the near and soon to of the next Presidential cam

MATILDA JOSLYN GAGE.

A SAD CASE.

Suffering of an Immigrant —Three Children Frozen to

the Omaha (Neb.) Bee, Feb. 5.

weeks since, Mr. Henry Bur family started from a small town part of Illinois to come to this to locate on the Saline Riv brother of Mr. Burdette and fam pre-empted a homestead. The destitute circumstances, pos the outfit with which they barely clothing enough to cover and keep them warm in good It seems that neither he nor his any idea of the difficulties they in a trip such as they had in mid-winter, else, as Mr. Bur said, they would have fought at home till spring and then Everything went well until upon the prairies of Iowa, when gave out, and they were forced the charities of the citizens of who lived along the route they The extreme cold weather of a weeks ago forced them to stop and shelter in the house of a sympathizing and, though they were advised to until the weather moderated, they to go on.

night a terrible storm arose, and so was the snow and so fierce the that the exhausted horses refused to and it became necessary to camp some miles from any hu habitation. Besides Mr. and Mrs. Bur there were five children, ranging in 6 months to 11 years, and there was to protect them from the cold but a pair of blankets and the wagon suffering that night was terrible. of great exertion the children from freezing, though their feet were frost-bitten. The next the storm had not abated, and it decided that Mr. Burdette should the horses and ride on for food as the only means to save the family. Not being acquainted he soon lost himself, and for wandered about, as it was afterwards in a circle. About dark the falling, and taking courage he the now exhausted horse loose, and foot towards a column of smoke the distance. After walking an reached the house of a farmer, and assistance for his family. hitched up his team, and, with supply of blankets and provisions, with Mr. Burdette, to find the suf night they drove, first in one and another direction, Mr. B. having no idea where he had left his wagon. morning, as they were about to in despair, the neighing of a horse them to the spot. What a terrible their eyes is best told by Mr. Bur in the following language: "My old my only girl, and the baby lay un frozen stiff; while my wife was succumbing to the cold. She had given up ever seeing me again, supposing that I had been frozen. The other two children had suffered so from the frost that for days we did not expect them to live. The wagon was half full of snow, though my wife had done everything to keep it out, even to pinning her apron against the front. She says that, soon after I left, the children began crying and complaining of the cold, and she laid them down side by side and wrapped them up in every bit of clothing at her disposal. The baby went to sleep directly, but the others slept none until near morning. She found it necessary to rub her limbs continually, but exhaustion from continued labor and want of food ensued, and she laid down to die." It is very probable that the little one froze almost immediately, and the others during the night.

The whole were put in the sleigh and driven to the home of the farmer, where everything was done to make them comfortable. They remained there a week, and then started on with a full supply of provisions and clothing. The family arrived here yesterday, and stopped at the Howard House until this morning, when they resumed their journey. Mrs. Burdette is not able to walk, and the feet of the now oldest boy are in a bad condition. While they were here, Dr. Tennant attended them, and did all in his power to ameliorate their sufferings. Jimmy Van Deniker, the proprietor of the Howard House, also should be named in this connection for his noble-heartedness in placing his house at the disposal of the family.

THE SAGE OF CHAPPAQUA.

Horace Greeley's Sixty-first Birthday—A Brilliant Gathering in Honor of the Chief Editor of the New York "Tribune."

From the New York Standard, Feb. 5.

On Saturday evening a large number of people accepted, with pleasure, the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. A J. Johnson, of Fifty-seventh street, to celebrate the 61st birthday of Horace Greeley.

The cards which called together these people were most handsomely gotten up. Each bore a fine steel engraving of Mr. Greeley, and a *fac simile* of his famous autograph, and will doubtless serve long as a memento of so interesting an occasion. The reception was preceded by an elaborate dinner, given by Mr. Johnson, at whose home Mr. Greeley has spent a great part of the last year, and was partaken of by Professors Guyot Seelye, J. Thomas Roswell, D. Hitchcock, Dr. Chapin, Mr. Frothingham, F. B. Carpenter, Oliver Johnson, John F. Cleveland, and their wives. There was no speechmaking, but the following letters were read, among others, from Professors E. Hitchcock, Charles Davies, the Rev. Ray Palmer, Gerrit Smith, and J. H. Barrett, of the Cincinnati *Times and Chronicle*:

LETTER FROM GEORGE W. CURTIS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28, 1871.

DEAR SIR: I am very much obliged by your kind invitation to meet Mr. Greeley upon his sixty-first birthday, and I am very sorry that my engagements here will deprive me of that pleasure.

Mr. Greeley's life has been passed in warm controversy of many kinds, and with many persons, but there was probably never so much difference with a man accompanied by so little personal ill will toward him. The anniversary which you celebrate is the fit time to recall his great service to liberty and civilization in America; and the men and brethren who will heartily acknowledge them are the great multitude of his fellow citizens.

Although it may be his sixty-first birthday, we must not yet speak of his old age, for the man whom temperance and the cardinal virtues befriend will be a youth at three-score and ten.

Very faithfully yours,

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

LETTER FROM JOHN G WHITTIER.

MARLBORO' HOTEL, BOSTON, 30th, 1st Month, 1872.

DEAR FRIEND: I am truly sorry that I cannot be with you on the interesting occasion your note refers to. I have known Horace Greeley for more than thirty years. I have sometimes differed with him on public questions, but have never distrusted him, or for a moment doubted his faithfulness to his convictions. That on the whole he has been one of our greatest benefactors, I have no doubt. His *Tribune* has been a liberal education. By example and precept he has taught lessons of temperance, self-reliance, industry, frugality, and charity. He has uniformly taken the part of the poor, the suffering, and enslaved. Wishing him many more years of honorable usefulness, and thanking you for thinking of me in connection with the proposed tribute of respect on the occasion of his birthday, I am very truly your friend,

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

LETTER FROM O. W. HOLMES.

Dr. and Mrs. Holmes regret that it is not in their power to accept the polite invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson for Saturday evening. It would be a great pleasure to meet them and their honored guests on an occasion so full of interest. Mr. Greeley has reached a "grand climacteric" of deserved reputation, if not quite up to that epoch in years. He has made himself felt in journalism as one of the greatest powers of the time, and added a manly element to the thought of the people among whom he has passed his life of varied activity. If he has ever erred it has been in the pursuit of an ideal object, which is better to miss than not to aim at. His vigor and courage, joined to the thorough humanity of his nature, are so generally recognized as worthy of all honor, that if Mr. and Mrs. Johnson should invite all the friends who would be glad to pay their respects to him, it would have to be an open-air meeting, where the warm hearts of a great multitude would find themselves doing battle with the cold winds of February, as Mr. Greeley's enthusiasm has fought against the coldness and indifference of a world which he has helped to make warmer, truer, and better than he found it.

BOSTON, Jan. 31, 1872.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY FISH.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1872.

MY DEAR MR. GREELEY: Although unable to accept a kind invitation from Mr. and Mrs. Johnson to join them in celebrating your sixty-first birthday, to-morrow, in New York, I may be allowed to tender to you my sincere congratulations on the anniversary, and very cordially wish you many returns of the day, and to hope your future years may be as happy as those of the past have been active and useful.

Believe me, very respectfully yours,

HAMILTON FISH.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT HOPKINS.

MR. AND MRS. A. J. JOHNSON: Please accept the thanks of Mrs. Hopkins and myself for your invitation to be present at your house on the evening of Saturday, the 3d of February, to meet the Hon. Horace Greeley. You do well to honor Mr. Greeley. He has honored, in many ways, the institutions under which alone he could have come to be what he is. We should join you most heartily if my duties did not require my presence here.

Very respectfully yours,

MARK HOPKINS.

Williams College, Jan. 29, 1872.

The drawing-room was transformed into a garden of exotics. Rustic baskets swung among trailing vines from arches and doorways; the branching chandeliers were hidden under riotous tendrils and delicate leaves; the mantels blossomed like gay parterres; every nook and corner held some fragrant memoirs of summer; and on a side table was an exquisite basket of flowers, bearing in the centre the initial "G," formed of red flowers in a setting of tuberoses—a gift to Mr. Greeley from an appreciative florist. Most conspicuous of these floral decorations was that framing Mr. Carpenter's portrait of Mr. Greeley, which hung on the wall, surrounded by delicate greens, interspersed with scarlet flowers, and surmounted by a piece of floral architecture inclosing in a frame of white camelias and tuberoses a purple star, under which were the dates "1811-1872" in scarlet. On the other side of the door, by the same artist, was the portrait of Alice Cary, whose benignant face and tender eyes looked lovingly down from the framework of lines and flowers upon the friends among whom she once moved a welcome presence, and on that other lifelong friend in whose honor they were assembled.

Mr. Greeley, the central sun of the occasion, beamed graciously upon the company which revolved around him, each one anxious to do honor to his white hairs and his worthy career. In one corner General P. H. Jones, Judge Pierrepont, Marshall O. Roberts, Judge Frithian, and Moses Grinnell were endeavoring to discern the signs of the times in the political horizon. In another, Samuel Bowles, George Ripley, and Murat Halstead were discussing the perils of journalism. Before the mirror President Barnard and the scientifics found a nut to crack. D. D. T. Moore and General Franz Sigel, on whose brow time has delved its parallels, are bowing before a group of ladies. Governor Morgan's tall form and Dr. Chapin's fine presence move through the crowd, adding to it additional lustre; and C. B. Frothingham, with sinuous grace, glides to the side of Mrs. Samuel Sinclair, in whom youth and beauty seem perpetual, to bask in her bright, sunny smiles. Mrs. Lucia Calhoun-Runkle, whose rare womanliness shines through every feature, is in animated conversation with Mrs. Laura Curtis Bullard, while Mr. Runkie engages in repartee with the sprightly Miss Nellie Hutchinson. Suddenly there was a hush in the room—Miss Emma Abbott is going to sing; the circle widens, and this wild-bird from the prairies, with its saucy note singing into pathos, steps forth and commences "Auld Lang Syne." As she throws her whole soul into the music, Mr. Greeley, so childlike and bland, bent upon the floor, murmurs the words to himself, then looks up radiantly, as "With here's a hand my trusty fren," the little songstress grasps his hand and the piquant face smilingly seeks his own, when the delighted spectators break into applause, and the busy hum recommences. George Ripley is here, the centre of a laughing group. Wm. Creswick, the tragedian, discourses with Mrs. J. F. Cleveland and Miss Kate Sinclair. Thomas N. Rooker of the *Tribune* and his wife are engaged with Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert. Dr. Sims, the physician of Eugenie, passes with a lady on each arm. Frank Leslie occupies a *tete-a-tete* with Mrs. Ann S. Stephens and her daughter. Ludlow Patton and Abby Hutchinson, with her sweet expressive face, moves from friend to friend, and Jennie June and Mary L. Booth bend their heads together discussing—shall we dare imagine it—the fashions. Edward Eggleston's craggy head towers above the crowd with his little wife hanging on his arm. Henry M. Field compares notes with Dr. Titus Coan, while his wife chats with Richard H. Stoddard. Samuel Sinclair, Jr., essays in vain to promenade with the young and fresh Miss Carpenter, daughter of the artist. But, hark! The silence falls again, and Miss Margaret Cleveland sings a little air to which every one listens attentively. Hunting in couples are Charles F. Wingate, "Carlfried," and D. O'C. Townley of the *Mail*. Amos J. Cummings, of the *Sun*, sports about playfully, and Dr. Fuller-Walker is, I am afraid, flirting. The galaxy of *Tribune* beauties, including Whitelaw Reid and Colonel John Hay, shine resplendently in immaculate bosoms, black ties, and a simple rosebud on their breasts. Eli Perkins is everywhere hunting "statistics." Supper is announced, and while its dainties are eagerly availed of by the older portion of the company, the younger are sufficiently frivolous to find pleasure in "Les Lanciers," the galop and waltz.

Who? Bret Harte? There he was, sure enough, leaning against the door talking to —whom? Mark Twain! Let us draw a veil. Emotion so deep cannot be ruthlessly exposed. Star among all the women shines Anna Dickinson, before whom old men bowed their gray heads with respect and admiration, and around whom young men hover, essaying to touch the hem of her garments.

The handsomest present are L. B. Carpenter and David G. Croly. The funniest men and greatest lions Bret Harte, Mark Twain, and John Hay, of course excepting in our menagerie Horace Greeley, who was the old lion of all. As now approached

"The witching hour of night
When churchyards yawn,"

—or what inspires more airs to Saturday night's revelling, such at least as were here engaged,—the approach of Sunday morning, before twelve, the guests were bidding adieu to their hospitable hosts, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, in whose kind care they left Mr. Greeley, and by midnight the last participant in one of the most distinguished receptions ever in New York, had departed.

FRIGHTFUL DISASTER.

Explosion of the Xenia Powder Mills—Four Persons Killed and Two Injured—The Force of the Shock Felt Forty Miles Away.

Old Town, Greene County, O., (Feb. 5) Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

Sitting in a boot and shoe store between half past 9 and 10 o'clock this morning, I was startled by two reports in quick succession, which violently shook the doors and windows. A clerk in the store stepped to the door, and was unable to open it in consequence of the violence of the concussion. Stepping to the street door, I observed that people were generally on the street, looking in every direction and wondering. The first impression was general that an earthquake was in the vicinity, but many citizens had experienced similar shocks before, and it was soon agreed that the Miami Powder Mills, four miles north of Xenia, had exploded.

When the train arrived at Springfield from Xenia, a large crowd had collected at the depot, and from the conductor and passengers it was learned that the mills had exploded just as the train was leaving Xenia, ten minutes behind time. Had it left on time, it is not known what disaster might not have been added to the horrors which did occur. As it was, when the train reached the scene of the explosion, timbers and other portions of the scattered buildings had so covered the track as to obstruct its passage.

The conductor and passengers represented that at Yellow Springs all the windows on one side of Antioch College had been broken, as well as some in other buildings of the town, which is five miles from the scene of the accident, and in some cases two story brick houses had been rent asunder from top to bottom.

When the train left Springfield for Xenia, at 1:55 p. m., it was crowded with persons going down to the scene of the explosion. The anxiety and excitement were intense all along the route. At Yellow Springs a new accession swelled the crowd of sight-seers. An hour's ride brought us to the powder works.

The mills and buildings belonging to the powder company are ranged for a quarter of a mile irregularly along the foot of a line of hills, which skirt the Little Miami River, and are located about 300 yards from the track of the Springfield branch of the Little Miami Railroad.

The first explosion took place in a kernel (or corning) mill, near the lower end of the line of buildings. This mill was run by Arthur Mero, who was instantly killed, and he being the only one in the mill at the time, the cause of the explosion will probably never be known, as the mill was entirely demolished, scarcely a vestige of it remaining. Mero was foreman of the kernel mills. He had been working in powder for eight years in different places. He leaves a wife. As the fragments of Mero's body were blown in all directions, they had not all been found at the time I left the works this evening.

The next two explosions took place in the press houses, situated a short distance from the kernel mill where Mero lost his life. In these houses were Henry Duncan, Benj. Grimes, and Samuel Moran. Duncan, while escaping, was struck in the back of the head, —probably by a brick,—and this evening there are but faint hopes of his recovery, as his skull is fractured. He was blown into the mill race that runs in front of and near the press mills. Moran was also blown into the race, but escaped with the loss of hearing in one ear, an aching on one side of the head, and some bruises about the legs. Grimes was not hurt.

The kernel mill that produced the fourth explosion was next below the press mills. In this mill was employed David Conley, a colored man, as glazier. He was killed. Conley was the oldest employe of the company, having been engaged at these works for seven years previous to his death. He was an elderly man, had been married twice, and left a wife and five sons and daughters, two of his sons being grown.

The next explosion took place in a dry house still further west. John Ballard was employed as a hand in the glazes, and was killed, as also was Wm. Robins, while endeavoring to escape, by being struck on the head with pieces of the dry-house. Robins was Superintendent of the lower end of the powder works. He was a resident of New York, and will be buried there.

At the lower end of the works stand two powder magazines in close proximity. The one nearest the exploded buildings was literally shattered to pieces, but did not explode. The other, still further west, was uninjured. Eight buildings in all were destroyed, five by explosion and three by fire.

The wheel mills quit work at midnight Saturday, and commence again at midnight Sunday. All other works run from 7 a. m. till 6 p. m. daily, Sundays excepted.

The works have been in operation since 1847, and scarcely a year has passed without an explosion, and sometimes as many as three in one year. In all, twenty-eight lives have been lost by these explosions, the highest number previous to the last being two.

Altogether there are fifteen or sixteen men employed at the works, and they reside in houses located on the summit of the hills that skirt the river.

The 1st of January last the works passed into the hands of a stock company, the members of which mostly reside in Boston. Mr. A. O. Fay, formerly of Boston, but recently of Chicago, is President of the Company.

The loss by this explosion is variously estimated at from $30,000 to $50,000. Two months' time will be necessary to put the mills in operation again.

I was informed by a workman who had been employed in the mills for five years that his colaborers became so used to the work that they thought no more of danger than if employed in a stone-yard. One man always wore nails in the heels of his boots.

Many of the workmen now declare that they will never work in a powder-mill again. Generally, their wages have been no greater than those of other laborers.

DAYTON, O., Feb. 5, 1872.

The explosion of the powder-mills near Xenia, this forenoon, was distinctly felt here, causing a panic from rumors of an explosion in half a dozen places in the city, and thousands of people were rushing through the streets to find the cause.

The shock was plainly felt in the town of Salem, fourteen miles northwest of Dayton. Windows clashed, and dishes rattled in cupboards. It was believed to be an earthquake, until news came of the Xenia disaster.

Yellow Springs, O., (Feb. 5), Despatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.

At 10:05 o'clock this morning our little village was shaken from centre to circumference, as though done by a terrible earthquake,—and, in fact, many of our citizens thought it was an earthquake. The shock seemed to be right at the door of each dwelling. There were five distinct explosions felt, which was soon found to be the Miami Powder Mills, situated three miles from here. Antioch College suffered severely in loss of sash and glass, nearly every window in the building being more or less damaged. The classes, which were reciting at the time, were so frightened that they vacated the building *en masse*. The majority of the houses in the town had doors forced open by the concussion and glass broken. The force seemed to be most distinctly felt at prominent corners and at houses having elevated sites. The reverberation lasted several minutes, dying away in the distance, and one seemed to hear it travelling for miles north and east.

PIQUA, O., Feb. 5.

At ten minutes past 10 o'clock this morning, our city shook as if done by an earthquake. Some of our citizens ran from their houses expecting them to fall. It was feared that a locomotive, which had just passed through the city, on the Columbus & Indianapolis Road, had exploded, and the various telegraph offices were soon thronged with excited people to learn the facts of the explosion, when it was found to be the explosion of five powder mills belonging to the Miami Powder Company, situated near Oldstown, Greene County.

The shock was felt at Troy and Tippecanoe, causing the same scare as at this place; at Tippecanoe several houses suffered loss of windows.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 5.

The explosion of the powder mills at Xenia, this morning, was very distinctly felt here, causing buildings to shake as with an ague fit. People rushed out of stores and houses, thinking there was an earthquake.

The Next Presidency.

SHELBYVILLE, Jan. 31.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

The Cincinnati *Commercial* published this morning an article from its Washington correspondent, in which our Mr. Colfax is favorably mentioned as a candidate for the next Presidency, and I am sorry to see that the *Journal*, or some private citizen of Indiana, has not taken the initiative step in this matter. But the old maxim is "better late than never." It would, however, be useless for an humble individual like myself to add anything to what the correspondent of the *Commercial* has already stated in praise of Mr. Colfax, and I have only in addition to propose one question to those Republicans who seem to be "dead set" in favor of the renomination of General Grant, and that is can General Grant be elected without the assistance of the German Republican votes? If so, in the name of all interested, let it be done. I am fully convinced that three-fourths of the German Republican votes will be lost to us if Grant is renominated.

It must be remembered that the German Republicans are a class of men who will not and can not be "whipped in," but will stubbornly persist in trying to defeat Grant; whereas Mr. Colfax would create such an enthusiasm among the Germans that thousands of German Democrats would, by and through the influence of the German Republicans, be added to our ranks, and thus secure Mr. Colfax's election beyond a shadow of a doubt, and also be the cause of uniting our party almost to a man.

I say, therefore, raise the flag for Colfax and Hamlin, and "let us have peace" in our family.

A GERMAN WHO PROFESSES TO BE WELL POSTED.

ICE AT NEW YORK.

A Bridge Over the East River.

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 5.

Up to 3 o'clock Sunday morning the Fulton Ferry had made comparatively regular trips. At that time the boat quitting the New York dock started out briskly and made headway until nearly at the Brooklyn side, when the ice rose in such masses that the paddles were powerless. A tremendous crash against the bottom of the boat threw the sleepy passengers into an agony of apprehension, which was not diminished by a violent pitching and tossing that ensued. The crowd huddled together in consternation, expecting momentarily some terrible result, but the boat soon righted and drifted far down below the abutment of the new bridge. Meantime the boat which should have left the Brooklyn slip found itself firmly blockaded by a great accumulation of ice and an old barge helplessly wedged into the dock. The air was filled with driving sleet and an intense chilling rain that froze as it fell. The pilot tried at least five times to catch on to the boat at the dock, but the current and the ice prevented, and finally, after an hour and a half of useless struggling, the impatient company were landed on the stern of a boat at Catherine Ferry.

The ice in the harbor was quite thick and heavy, and the North and East Rivers were filled with fields of floating ice which had been loosed from its moorings. The southerly and easterly winds had driven the ice from the harbor into the rivers, and ferry navigation was greatly obstructed, and, during a portion of the day, suspended. Before 3 p. m. a floe of more than ordinary size was driven against the New York side near the Roosevelt street slips, and the rear part swung round and caught against the Brooklyn shore from Fulton to Catharine Ferries, completely blocking up the river, and presenting a smooth and almost unbroken surface from shore to shore. As soon as the mass was firmly wedged in, a dozen boys on the Brooklyn side ventured upon it, and were soon scampering over to New York. This success emboldened others, and in a short time a whitened path led from the foot of the tower of the East River bridge in a curved line to one of the piers, a little to the north of Catharine street. Along this, for an hour, two streams of people passed, the majority men and boys. A few women also bravely risked the passage, and even a little girl was of the number.

One luckless boat put out venturesomely from the State street slip, Brooklyn, but after drifting about helplessly among the huge blocks of ice, it was forced to head for the first accessible dock, but even then did not succeed in touching the land, and the impatient passengers were compelled to get ashore as best they might.

The piers on either side of the river swarmed with people. The blockaded boats were loaded down with anxious crowds. Fully 20,000 people were at hand waiting to get across and home. At the Fulton Ferry, on the Brooklyn side, the only boat with steam up made three or four brave but futile attempts to force her way out. On the New York side a boat, frightfully loaded down, struck out boldly and plunged half way across, but was stopped midway by the ice, and after a helpless struggle was forced to return to the dock.

The operations ceased, and the pilots looked anxiously for a "clear" in the ice. About 3 1-2 o'clock a prodigious mass of ice sailed ominously in from the bay, and as its edges crashed firmly against the bulkheads and piers on both shores, it could be seen that navigation for a time must be wholly suspended. The ice, as the seething current carried it onward, split into gigantic cakes, but in time settled firmly into a fast bridge, fully a mile long, and securely spanning the stream from shore to shore. Crossing by boat was for the time being hopeless, and one of the passengers on the crowded ferry-boat solved the problem by crossing to the New York side. Thereupon a scene of excitement and animation followed. A long line of figures followed the leader, and thousands of people crossed on the improvised bridge. Shortly before 4 p. m. the Arizona made two ineffectual attempts to pass through. A few minutes later, while scores of people were on the ice, the cry was raised that the mass was moving, and everybody rushed for the land. The mass floated slowly on, and was succeeded at a short interval by another cake nearly as large. This caught also on the New York side and struck, but did not quite reach across, and the Fulton ferry-boat Mineola, which had been ice-bound in the slip since 3 p. m., steamed out, and after one or two efforts forced her way through the broken ice on the Brooklyn side, skirted the solid field, and reached the New York slip at 4:40 p. m. Spectators on the pier greeted the passengers with such remarks as "When did you leave Brooklyn?" "Did you get the worth of your two cents?"

Impatient throngs gathered in the ferry-houses, anxiously awaiting the arrival of the boats, and the wharves were lined with spectators, who watched eagerly the movements of those who had ventured to cross on the ice. Crossings were made near Catharine Ferry and just above Fulton Ferry, and between 500 and 1,000 people made the passage in safety. On the Brooklyn side passengers were detained at the Fulton Ferry from 3 to half-past 5 p. m., and when the Winona finally entered her dock, the immense throng which had collected rushed on board with cheers and shouts. The New Haven steamer Elm City came down the river about 5 p. m., and succeeded in forcing her way through the ice, destroying the ice-bridge, but not breaking the ice sufficient to enable the ferry-boats to make their regular trips until a late hour. The Wall street boats effected the passage with less difficulty, and even the Catherine, Grand, and Williamsburgh lines made more regular trips than the Fulton ferry-boats. The ice was carried up the river with the tide at 6 p. m., and returned early this morning, broken up into smaller cakes.

Daniel Kelly, keeper of the light-house on North Brother Island, with two other men, early on Saturday, rescued a man whom they saw adrift on the ice off Randall's Island, and landed him on the Long Island shore. On their way back, the floating ice stove in their boat and it sunk. The men succeeded in gaining a large floe of ice. Kelly reached the shore with the aid of his oars, and the others, after floating for more than three hours, were rescued by the steamer Minnahanneck. The men were nearly frozen.

FALLING OF FLOORS.

A Store Full of Women Fall into the Cellar—A Number Injured.

From the Hornellsville (N. Y.) Times.

A serious accident occurred last Friday evening at the building 126 Canisteo street, while the auction sale was in progress of the millinery goods of Miss L. H. Thurber. The room was densely crowded, and the weight was too much for the floor, which gave way, precipitating into the cellar the entire company, together with the counter and fixtures at the shop, and a coal stove, in which a hot fire was burning. The scene which ensued was for a few moments most appalling. The burning coals from the stove set fire to the clothing of those near it, and at one time it seemed that the building would burn with all entombed beneath it. The occupants of the adjoining houses commenced removing their goods, and the alarm of fire became general. The flames were quickly extinguished, however, and the occupants of the cellar as promptly rescued from their perilous position. Some were quite severely injured, many were burned, many were bruised, and all were thoroughly frightened at the horrible fate which for a time seemed imminent.

It was a fortunate circumstance that the rooms were lighted by gas, and that the horrors of burning kerosene were not added to the calamity.

The accident was sufficiently serious as it was. So many persons thrown into a deep cellar in one struggling, horror-stricken heap, and with the clothing of many of them on fire, it is a wonder that there were not more broken limbs and other injuries.

Mrs. Edward Shaffer was the most seriously injured. Both limbs were broken, and it is feared that she suffers from internal injuries. Mrs. M. W. Hawley received an ugly wound in the scalp. Mrs. P. M. Cronkrite had both ankles sprained. Mrs. J. B. Cross had an ankle sprained, and the following named were more or less bruised: Miss Jennie Hagadorn, Mrs. Hiram Hendershot, Mrs. Talmadge, Miss Lizzie Conderman, Miss Donahue, Mrs. Penston, and many others, who went immediately home, and whose names we are unable to obtain. Dr. J. W. Robinson reports the first seven named above, who are under his care, as doing well. No account is made of the damages to property and clothing, or of articles of clothing lost, as all were thankful that they escaped as well as they did.

A Funeral Congregation and the Corpse Fall into a Cellar.

From the Elmira (N. Y.) Advertiser, Feb. 2.

Yesterday afternoon the funeral of Ellen Grady took place at the house of John McNevins, on Railroad avenue, near First street. As the corpse was about to be carried out the floor of the room gave way and precipitated some forty or fifty of those assembled into the cellar, a distance of six feet, together with the furniture of the room and the corpse. Considerable excitement and confusion ensued. Fortunately no injury resulted to any one, except the spraining of the wrist of one woman, and a slight cut on the face of another. It is remarkable that so exciting an accident could occur and be attended with such little damage and injury. After extricating the people from the cellar the funeral proceeded without further accident or remarkable incident.

A Marble-Hearted Railroad Conductor.

From the Knoxville (Miss.) Press.

"Your fare, if you please, madam," said the conductor to an elderly lady who had got aboard at a way-station. The elderly lady looked up, and, drawing forth a letter, spoke with a voice that was shrill: "Two of Mr. ——'s children is dead, and they've writ to me to come to the buryin' to-day. Isn't it terrible?" The conductor looked as shocked as possible, and expressed sympathy. "And," continued the old lady, "I want you to let me ride free." "I can't let you ride free unless you have a pass," returned the conductor, mildly. "Not to go to a funeral?" said the old lady. "No, madam," replied the conductor; "I am sorry to say that the rules of the road are very strict, and I am not allowed to discriminate." "Well, I think you oughtn't to charge folks for going to a funeral," persisted the old lady. "If we let everybody going to funerals ride free," again spoke the conductor, "it wouldn't pay. Besides, it would be encouraging the funeral business in a way that would cast a gloom over the entire country. Your fare is a dollar and a half, madam." "Well," retorted the old lady, drawing out a well-filled purse, "I think you might let me go free, 'specially as I'm going to a *double* funeral. Mr. ——'s children is both dead, and they'll be buried in the same grave, I reckon. Oh! it's a *terrible* blow!" And the old lady, wiping her eyes, paid her fare. As the conductor moved on she turned to a passenger and remarked, with some indignation, "These railroaders is the most unfeelin' folks I ever seed."

ALEXIS.

His Gallantry Toward the Ladies.

Louisville, Ky., (Jan. 31) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

That the Grand Duke enjoyed the ball at St. Louis is evident from the fact that he remained until after 4 o'clock. As he was left free to choose for himself his partner for each dance, when His Imperial Highness indicated whom he would like to dance with, some friend of the lady informed her of the Duke's desire to be presented, and then followed the introduction and the dance, unless, indeed, the honor of having her for a partner had been previously conferred upon other gentlemen.

His gaze could not linger long on any object that did not possess elements of beauty for attraction. Such a thing would be unnatural. It would not be in harmony with his soft blue eyes, which, of all his features, are so conspicuously beautiful. A lover of nature, as he is, he could not fail to appreciate its masterpiece in woman. He is fond of hunting, and he also likes the ladies, but he apparently enjoys a quiet conversation with an accomplished woman better than a dance, which interrupts the course of conversation. It is that happy combination of manliness and gentleness which appears so prominently in the character of His Imperial Highness that makes him such a universal favorite among women. Every one was pleased with the ladies in St. Louis. The members of the imperial party have had frequent opportunities of observing one of the distinguishing features of our American institutions—the privileges accorded to the ladies. In other countries Kings command, and obedience is the duty of all their subjects. The expressed wish of the sovereign is supreme above all other considerations. We have different ideas here, however; for with us a woman's pleasure is considered above that of Princes. A Prince desires to dance with a lady whose appearance pleases him; she is so informed; upon looking at her card she finds that she has made engagements with other gentlemen for all the remaining dances. "My card is full," she answers; "otherwise I would be delighted to dance with His Imperial Highness." Several instances of this kind occurred with reference to the Grand Duke Alexis. The girls were pretty, had hosts of admirers, were soon engaged for every dance, and with genuine American independence, viewing each gentleman as a Sovereign, would not think of breaking a previous engagement, even to dance with His Imperial Highness. So the Grand Duke found pleasing partners among the other pretty girls who had not filled their programmes with engagements.

During his former visit to St. Louis the Duke met Miss Shannon, from Lawrence, Kan. If he showed her more attention than he did some others, it is only because he is human, like the rest of us, and very naturally was charmed by her beauty and accomplishments. The imperial party were evidently somewhat disappointed that she was not present on this last occasion, but they did not know the reason of her absence. It seems that General Custer, to whom the Duke (not less than Miss Spotted Tail) became attached on the buffalo hunt, and who is a guest of the imperial party, sent a telegram from Kit Carson to her home in Lawrence, inquiring if Miss Shannon would be in St. Louis and attend the ball. Some local editor heard of it, and published it, with comments to the effect that, after all, it had been reserved for a Kansas girl to captivate His Imperial Highness. But Miss Shannon, whose modesty is in keeping with her beauty, since she was thus forced to be conspicuous, preferred to be so by her absence. However, the members of the imperial party sought consolation in the smiles of other ladies.

At the ball in Louisville, the first set was formed by the Grand Duke with Mrs. General Preston, General Preston with Mrs. General Custar, General Custar with Mrs. Colonel Smith, and Mr. Bodisco with Mrs. Johnson. Subsequently the Grand Duke, who was left free to choose his partner, selected several young ladies, and danced and enjoyed himself generally until after 2 o'clock in the morning. The partners of the Prince, after he had danced with Mrs. Preston, were Mrs. General Custar, Miss Lena Jacobs, one of the brunette belles of Louisville; Miss Mollie Morton, a beautiful blonde, whose fine figure appeared to much advantage in an elaborate dress of white and blue satin, and Miss Eva Neal, who has naturally a happy and harmonious blending of the brunette and the blonde types of beauty, and who is called by many the most beautiful young lady in the city. The Duke may have danced with some others afterward, but Miss Mollie Morton appeared to be his favorite. He was quite devoted to her at intervals during the evening, and with her led the way to the supper table. Miss Mollie was the princess of the occasion. The other members of the suite enjoyed themselves more or less, several of them joining in the dancing. It was unfortunate, however, through some oversight, nearly all the members of the suite were left alone, and were not introduced to any of the ladies until late in the evening. The Admiral found in Mrs. General Custar a very charming conversational companion, and she found the same in the Admiral. They both came to anchor in the parlor, where they remained and chatted together a good portion of the evening. Was Mrs. Custar's interest in the Admiral only an offset to the General's attentions to Miss Spotted Tail?

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

5 SPECIALTIES FOR GENTLEMEN.

Fisk, Clark & Flagg's celebrated Specialties are for sale by all first-class dealers in this city.
True Fit Shirts.
Patent Pantaloon Drawers.
Russian Braces.
Laporte's Kid Gloves.
New Style of Neck Dress.
N. B.—Five novelties just out. Dover Cloth Shirts and Shirtings, Samson Braces, Patent Pantaloon Drawers (red stamp), Laporte's Cable Kid-Gloves, and the Regent Street Scarf.
FISK, CLARK & FLAGG, 890 Broadway, New York.

COAL.

Cheap Coal.

We have in our Market-st. Yard a small stock of LACKAWANNA Coal, all sizes, slightly damaged by fire, which we will sell for immediate delivery at a great reduction in price. This is the cheapest Coal in the market, either for family use or steam purposes.
ROGERS & CO., 144 Market-st.
Branch Offices—772 South Clark-st., 115 West Washington-st., 116 Twenty-second-st.

FINANCIAL.

STOCKS FOR SALE.

5,000—Chicago City Railway.
5,000—Babcock Extinguisher.
By C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, Local Stock and Note Broker, 386 Wabash-av.

SHOULDER BRACES.

NO EXCUSE.

There is no excuse for being round or stoop-shouldered. Dr. Marsh's Shoulder Braces are intended for and will make a man, woman, or child stand erect, expand the chest, and give free action to all the muscles. These and all kinds of Braces, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Apparatus for Bow Legs, Club Feet Spinal Curvature, &c., accurately fitted at the Radical Cure Truss office of MARSH & BOWLES, southeast cor. State and Eighteenth-sts.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

The 4-story and basement brick building, No. 54 West Randolph-st., for a term of years; suitable for a large business. Possession given May 1. Apply to W. A. AMBERG, 16 West Randolph-st.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DEFORMITY INSTRUMENTS,

Crutches, Supporters, Ear Trumpets.
BLISS & TORREY, 25 Market-st.
Surgical Instruments and Druggists' Sundries.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore carried on between the undersigned in the real estate and agency business is this day dissolved. Mr. George takes the business and will carry on the same at the late place, 389 State-st.
HENRY P. GEORGE,
HENRY L. HILL.
Chicago, Feb. 6, 1872.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF GEORGE W. TAPPEN, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of George W. Tappen, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1872, being the 4th day thereof.
WILLIAM F. MALLORY, Administrator.
Chicago, Jan. 18, A. D. 1872.

DRY GOODS.

THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

329 West Madison-st.,

OPPOSITE ABERDEEN-ST.

CLEARING-OUT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS

Both Winter and Summer Stock, together with their immense assortment of Silks, &c., saved from the GREAT FIRE.

GREAT SACRIFICES IN SILKS!

Our entire stock of elegant Colored Fancy and Evening Silks at less than same qualities have ever been sold.
Our stock (the largest on the West Side) of the best makes of Lyons Blk. Gros Grains, Cachemires, &c., at prices unequalled.
Large line of Dark Fancy Silks, neat styles, 75c yard, formerly $1.25.
Black Gros Grains, all silk, warranted, $1 per yard.
Blk. Gros, better and heavier goods, at $1.25, $1.50, $1.60 and $2, much under value.
Richest and best qualities of "Bonnet's," "Guinet's," "Ponson's" and "Tappisier's" Black Silks, warranted under value.
Genuine Lyons Cloak Velvets at immense reduction, from $9 per yard upward.
PAISLEY SHAWLS will be slaughtered.
The centre Tables will contain Job Lots of Dress Goods, at 12 1-2, 20, 25, and 30 cts., almost half-price.
Bargains in Plaids and Empress Cloths.
Large line Dark Ground Stripe Poplins, 25 cts.
Assorted lot Plain Poplins, 30 cts., very cheap.
Felt Skirts, usual $3.50 quality for $1.75.

BARGAINS IN LINEN GOODS.

All Linen Diced Table Linens, 30 cts. yd., upward.
Good, heavy, Bleached Linen Damasks, 50 cts. yd., up.
Fine, wide, and heavy Bleached Damask, 75c., worth $1.
Red and White Table Damasks, 6-4 inch, at 85 cents yard.
Bargains in Linen Napkins, from $1 dozen up.
Linen Doylies from 50c. dozen up.
Job lot Linen Huck Towels for $1 dozen, very cheap.
Special Bargains in Linen Towels, at 15c. and 20c. each.
Good Brown Crash, all linen, 10 cts. yard.

Great Sacrifice in Bedquilts!

11-4 White Bedspread, $1, worth $1.50.
Heavy White Bridal Quilts, $1.25.
Marseilles Quilts from $1.25 up.
Irish Fronting Linens, 25c. yd. up.
Ladies' Merino Ribbed Hose, 10 cts. pair.
Job lot do., much better, 12 1-2c.
Ladies' regular made White Cotton Hose, 25 cents.
Iron Frame do., 30 cts.
Ladies' Merino Underwear, 65c. each, and upward, very cheap.
Gent's Underwear at sweeping reductions.
Gents' British Sup. Stout Half Hose, 20c., a bargain.
N. B.—Same goods at same prices at our South Side Branch, No. 138 Twenty-second-st.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 PACKAGES OF Fractional Currency TO EXCHANGE FOR NATIONAL CURRENCY, AT CHICAGO TRIBUNE OFFICE, 15 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

SAFES.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION Fire and Burglar-Proof SAFES, Vault Doors & Bank Vaults.
HERRING & CO.
FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE,
Corner Fourteenth-st. and Indiana-av.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

To Shippers on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

On and after Feb. 5, Freight will be received for shipment at depot, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts.
IN FREIGHT will be delivered at the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts., as heretofore.
CHAS. GREENWOOD, G. F. Agent.

Vault Doors.

BEARD & BRO., St. Louis.
F. H. MERRITT, Agt, 58 S. Canal-st., Chicago.

CORRUGATED IRON.

Shutters, doors, partitions, Corrugated Iron for roofing, siding, iron buildings, bridges, railways, &c. Manufactured by the MOSELEY IRON BRIDGE & ROOF CO., Office, 5 Dey-st., New York.

INSURANCE.

WASHINGTON INS. CO. OF NEW YORK

We will buy at a fair cash price adjusted claims on this company.
E. H. KERFOOT & CO., 500 Wabash-av.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CERTIFICATES FOR SALE.
By C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, 386 Wabash-av.

THE HIGHEST PRICES

Will be paid for policies in the Teutonia, of Cleveland; Republic and Lumberman's, of Chicago, by
BEN. H. SELIGMAN & CO., 111 West Washington-st., Rooms 3 and 4.

WANTED.

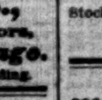
A few adjusted claims of the Great Western Insurance Company, for which we will pay the face value, of the same in good, unincumbered real estate. Inquire of D. FAY & CO., Room 3, 758 Michigan-av.

Insurance

Wanted for cash. Adjusted claims in Lamar, People's, Occidental, Pacific, Putnam and Republic Ins Cos. Apply to JAMES BAXTER & CO., 56 Central Union Block.

SINGING BIRDS.

BIRDS.

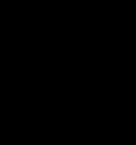


The finest assortment of imported singing birds, parrots, mocking birds, pigeons, chickens, rabbits, and all kinds of animals are for sale at
254 East Randolph-st., corner of Market.

BUSINESS CARDS.

E. Sweet, Jr. & Co.,
Civil Engineers and Contractors,
99 S. Clinton-st., Chicago.
Contractors for railroad, dock and bridge building.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS STANDARD SCALES, of All Sizes.
Fairbanks, Morse & Co, 11 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

WALTHAM WATCHES!

All of the different movements made by the American Watch Co., in gold and silver cases, for sale at very low prices by

N. MATSON & CO., 481 Wabash-av.,
Corner Eldridge-court.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

Have removed to their new and spacious Salesrooms,

283 & 285 Wabash-av.
Corner Van Buren-st.,

And are receiving the most complete stock of BOOTS & SHOES ever offered in the West! They are manufacturing the CELEBRATED HENDERSON BOOT! AS USUAL.

A. E. GUILD, JR.,
Has REMOVED his law office to Room 59 Central Union Block, corner of Market and Madison-sts.

NOTICE.
We have removed our office to Room 38, Central Union Block, cor. Market and Madison-sts., entrance on Market-st.
MORSE, LOOMIS & CO.

LOTTERY.

Missouri State Lottery.

Legalized by State Authority, and Drawn in Public at St. Louis.

Grand Single Number Scheme of Class B to be Drawn Feb. 29, 1872.

5,880 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	$100
1 prize of	13,450	9 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,500	36 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	36 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	100
40 prizes of	250	5,000 prizes of	10

Tickets, $10. Half Tickets, $5. Qtrs, $2.50.
Our lotteries are chartered by the State, and are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.
The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy sent to all purchasers of tickets.
We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1872.
Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDER, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT, or EXPRESS. Address
MURRAY, MILLER & CO., No. 515 Walnut-st., (Post Office Box 2446), St. Louis, Mo.

BANKING.

JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., BANKERS,
NEW YORK, - - - - 24 Pine-st.
CHICAGO, - 164 Twenty-second-st.
FRANKFORT, 30 Gr. Bockerheimer-st.
Having now established our own house in Germany, with unsurpassed connections throughout Europe, we shall make a leading specialty of the negotiation of first-class LARGE LOANS.
Terms upon application.

MINERAL SPRING WATER.

DUNBAR'S Wonderful Discovery
BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER Of Waukesha, Wis.
Acknowledged cure of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and all affections of the Kidneys and Bladder. Hon. S. P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States, restored to health by its use in six weeks.
J. W. MILLS, General Agent for State of Illinois, Wholesale and retail supply Depot,
730 WABASH-AV., Chicago, Ill.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

C. S. RANKIN & CO., ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS, CINCINNATI, O.,
MANUFACTURE
Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

STILL SELLING, FIVE HUNDRED COPIES A DAY
EVERYBODY IS READING
That Most Popular Novel,
MY WIFE AND I; OR, HARRY HENDERSON'S HISTORY.
An American Tale for the Times.
By HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.
"It is one of her very best."—[Scribner's Monthly.
"This, her latest work, is incomparably her best. It is a novel, and a very interesting one. It is full of thought, and purpose and feeling."—[Buffalo (N. Y.) Commercial Advertiser.
478 pages, 12mo. Illustrated.
Extra Cloth, Stamped Cover. Price, $1.75.
For sale by all Booksellers, or will be mailed postpaid on receipt of price, by
J. B. FORD & CO., Publishers, 27 Park Place, New York.

STOVES.

"HOME AGAIN."
Office, Salesroom and Warehouse
(In our new building,
Nos. 6 and 8 River-st.
Stock of STOVES AND HOLLOW WARE complete. Call and see us.
S. H. RANSOM & CO.

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Boker's Bitters! Boker's Bitters!
Nobody should be without a bottle of
"BOKER'S BITTERS,"
Since an experience of more than 45 years has proved them to be by far the best and most efficacious Stomach Bitters, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses.
L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, P. O. Box 1029. 66 Liberty-st., New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE THEATRE.
COL. J. H. WOOD .... Proprietor
WACHTEL, EUROPE'S GREATEST TENOR, WITH THE GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
CARL ROSA and A. NEUENDORFF .... Directors.
D. DE VIVO .... Business Manager.
SCALE OF PRICES.—Reserved Seats $4 and $3, according to location. General Admission, $2. Family Circle, $1.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The sale of seats, for either of the three nights, commences to-morrow (Friday) at 9 a. m., at the Globe Theatre, and also at Root's Temple of Music, 11 Sixteenth-st., in order to accommodate the public of the South Side.
The season will comprise THREE NIGHTS ONLY and a MATINEE, commencing MONDAY, Feb. 12, at 8 o'clock,
IL TROVATORE.
WACHTEL in his unrivalled role of MANRICO. Mme. LICHTMAY as Leonora; M'lle DE GEBELE as Azucena; Mr. VIERLING as Count di Luna; Mr. FRANOSCH as Ferrando; Miss SCHMITZ as Inez.
WEDNESDAY—POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU. WACHTEL in his original famous character of "Chapelau," which he has sung over one thousand times to invariably overflowing houses. With Miss CANISSA, VIERLING, FRANOSCH.
FRIDAY—LES HUGUENOTS. Mr. WACHTEL in his grandest role of Raoul; Mme. LICHTMAY as Valentine; with Miss CANISSA, Miss KRAUSE, JOS. HERMANNS, VIERLING, FRANOSCH.
Saturday—GRAND WACHTEL MATINEE.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.
"The Pearl of the Platform."
LILLIAN S. EDGARTON,
The defender of her sex, and eloquent advocate of the sacredness of Womanhood and Marriage, will deliver the next regular lecture in the South and West Side Courses.
MICHIGAN-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, MONDAY, Feb. 12.
"Woman is Coming!"
UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, TUESDAY, Feb. 13.
"Gossip: Its Causes and Cure."
Tickets for both Lectures for sale this morning.
SOUTH SIDE LECTURE—Bliss & Sharp's, 154 Twenty-second-st.; Y. M. C. U. Rooms, 812 Wabash-av.; Cobb's Library, 479 Wabash-av., and on the West Side at Strehl's drug store, 50 West Madison-st.
WEST SIDE LECTURE—Horton's Library, 439 West Lake-st.; West Side Library, 238 West Madison-st.; and Strehl's drug store, 50 West Madison-st.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.
Michigan-av. Baptist Church.
"WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR DAUGHTERS?"
If you don't know, HEAR
MRS. M. A. LIVERMORE,
THE GREAT REFORMER,
TO-MORROW NIGHT.
Season ticket holders ADMITTED FREE.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Bliss & Sharp's, 154 Twenty-second-st.; Y. M. C. U. Rooms, 812 Wabash-av., and Cobb's Library, 479 Wabash-av.; and on the West Side at Strehl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison st.

UNITY CHURCH, OAK PARK.
"WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR DAUGHTERS?"
Lecture by MRS. MARY A. LIVERMORE, at Unity Church, Oak Park,
THIS THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 8.
Tickets, 25 cents. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LUCILLE WESTERN
Every evening, commencing Monday, Feb. 5, in her original version of
EAST LYNNE; or, THE ELOPEMENT.
In active preparation, her entirely new play, entitled THE MENDICANT; or, STRICKEN BLIND.
Friday—Benefit of MISS LUCILLE WESTERN.
Saturday—Grand East Lynne Matinee.
Wednesday—Lady of Lyons and Des' shot Matinee.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.
Michigan-av. Baptist Church.
A SPECIAL LECTURE BY
DU CHAILLU
The Great Traveller,
SATURDAY NIGHT.
This lecture is INDEPENDENT of the regular course, and season-ticket holders are NOT admitted free.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
For sale at Cobb's Library, 479 Wabash-av.; Y. M. C. U. Rooms, 812 Wabash-av.; and Bliss & Sharp's, 154 Twenty-second-st.; and on the West Side at Strehl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.
Corner Thirteenth-st. and Michigan-av.
Manning's Minstrels!
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE
NEW BILL!
EVERY ACT ENCORED.
MATINEE SATURDAY.
Box Office open from 10 to 5 o'clock.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Colonel Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.
The Great Irish Comedian,
T. G. RIGGS,
In the new sensation drama of
SHIN FANE, or SHAMROCK GREEN.
Matinees—Wednesday and Saturday.

STAR LECTURE COURSE MATINEE.
Michigan-av. Baptist Church.
PARENTS
Should take their Children to hear the GREAT TRAVELLER,
DU CHAILLU,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK.
Admission—Fifty Cents.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.
Continued and triumphant success of the great
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
First appearance of the celebrated Song and Dance artist, CINCINNATUS, pupil of the great Emerson, and his only acknowledged rival. New Songs, New Acts, New Witticisms. An entire change of programme. Every evening and Saturday Matinee. In active preparation, the grand allegorical Picture of PROGRESS; or, Chicago in 1872 and 1873.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, etc.,
At auction, on Thursday morning, Feb. 8, at the Red Front Salesrooms, 3 and 4 East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF ELEGANT NEW FURNITURE,
Consisting of Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Marble-top Washstands, Extension Tables, Lounges, Office Desks, etc., in Rosewood, Oak, and Walnut.
GLASSWARE—300 packages assorted Glassware.
CARPETS—20 rolls All Wool, Hemp, and Venetian.
Also an invoice of Table Cutlery and Plateware, at auction, on SATURDAY MORNING, Feb. 10, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front Salesrooms, 3 and 4 East Randolph-st. W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

100 Boxes Window Glass
AT AUCTION,
On SATURDAY MORNING, Feb. 10, at 10 o'clock, at the Red Front Salesrooms, 3 and 4 East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Top and Open Buggies, Democrat Wagons, Basket Phaeton,
Business Wagon, Double and Single Harness, at auction, on SATURDAY MORNING, Feb. 10, at 11½ o'clock, at the Red Front Salesrooms.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By COLBY & WIRTS.
177 West Monroe-st.,
At the residence of
A. LIEBENSTEIN.
THE ENTIRE
Household Goods, Piano, Pier Glasses, etc., etc.,
Consisting of elegant Chamber Sets, in Walnut, Rosewood, and Mahogany; Parlor Suits, in Plush and Hairclotn; Easy Chairs, Lounges, Sofas; Sideboard, and other Dining-room Furniture; Pier Glasses, Hair Mattresses, Pillows and Bedding; Velvet, Body Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets; Crockery, Silver and Glassware, Stoves, etc. The above goods are all first made, and will positively be sold at auction THURSDAY, Feb. 8, at 10 o'clock, at 177 West Monroe-st.
COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers.

By COLBY & WIRTS.
FRIDAY, FEB. 9, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
Common, Medium & Fine
FURNITURE,
Consisting of Chamber and Parlor Suits, Desks, Wardrobes, Wall Trees, Side Boards, Book Cases, Ladies' Desks and Work Tables, Bureaus, Wash Stands, Office and Dining Furniture. Also second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, Stoves, 1 elegant rosewood Piano, &c. We retail new furniture through the week at manufacturers' prices, we being their Agents, and guarantee goods in style and quality.
COLBY & WIRTS, 281 and 283 Michigan-av.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
1 and 2 Randolph-st., corner Michigan-av.
UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, HOSIERY, Embroideries, Lace Handkerchiefs, Tidies, Towels, Notions, &c.,
At auction, on Thursday, Feb. 8, at 9½ a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

Regular Saturday's Sale of Elegant
Household Furniture,
AT AUCTION. Elegant Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Chairs, Tables, Rockers, Black Walnut Wardrobes, Red Springs, Office and Parlor Desks, Oilcloth, Carpets, Mirrors, Sugar Mill, Also an invoice of Shelf Hardware, on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 9½ o'clock. G. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

RESTAURANTS.

EMOVAL OF THE MENT BUILDING TO THE EST SIDE.

NEW YORK.

Mysterious Movements at the City Hall Yesterday.

Rumors that Connolly and Tweed are About to Reimburse.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HEAVY REAL ESTATE TRANSACTION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The price actually paid for real estate, recently purchased in Wall and Broad street, was $645,000. The property has a frontage of 78 feet on Wall street and 113½ feet on Broad street. The purchasers are the Drexels, two of Philadelphia and one of New York. It is officially announced that Geo. W. Childs, of Philadelphia, has no interest in the purchase. His name was used in buying a small building at the corner of Wall and Broad streets for storage purposes. He is, therefore, really one of the purchasers, although only to assist his friends by allowing them to use his name for the time being. A new building is to be erected in the spring, and a large portion of it will be rented for bankers' and brokers' offices The principal office in the building will be used by Drexel, Morgan & Co. The old buildings now standing on this site have an eventful past, which covers some of the greatest speculative operations ever undertaken in Wall street, and, in fact it may be said that the history of these buildings is almost the history of speculation since the issue of paper money, in 1862. Thomas Warner, Frank Baker, John M. Tobin, Daniel Drew, Leonard Jerome, George McLean, Jay Gould, Henry Smith, and other prominent operators, have figured conspicuously in the offices soon to be removed.

MYSTERIOUS MOVEMENTS.

Something very important has been going on to-day about the City Hall and Court-House, though it is difficult to tell exactly what it is. The movements are mysterious, but suggestive, and the general impression in all newspaper offices is that startling developments are about to be made. It is believed that Tweed, Connolly & Co. have been refunding about four millions out of the six millions stolen bodily from the City Treasury in May and June of 1870, and for which a civil suit has been instituted against them.

HALL'S CASE.

There is very little doubt that Mayor Hall has been indicted by the Grand Jury, who are said to have traced directly to him large sums of stolen money. He having received a regular share of the plunder taken by Tweed and Connolly.

SWEENEY.

It is reported that Peter B. Sweeney is guilty of frauds beyond all question; that testimony of the most convincing character has been adduced.

THE GRAND JURY,

though adjourned to Friday next, has been suddenly called to sit again to-morrow morning, and this is regarded as conclusive evidence of new developements, that something remarkable has been discovered demanding immediate action. A number of important arrests of prominent officials and citizens hitherto unsuspected is looked for to-morrow.

JUDGES INDICTED.

The impression is abroad that Judges Barnard, Cardozo, Ingraham and McCunn have been indicted, and many circumstances make this probable. Much remark is caused by the reappearance of the Sheriff on the bench with Judge Barnard and by the presence of Judson Jarvis, the order of arrest clerk, who was in attendance in the ante-room. A well-known journalist soon after appeared and seated himself on the other side of the Judge, giving rise to the surmise that he had been sent for to become surety for Barnard.

INGERSOLL.

The Sheriff stated that Ingersoll was evidently alarmed by something yesterday, as instead of keeping his appointment in this city he removed himself into Connecticut. He thinks however, that Ingersoll will surrender himself if he can be secured from arrest in the civil suit now pending against him, or if he can obtain the necessary bail. The Sheriff hopes to see Ingersoll shortly.

MONEY.

The misunderstanding with Great Britain is not yet viewed with any apprehension in financial circles. The markets here and abroad are not materially affected by it. Rumors about the imminency of war may be traced to stock-operators. The belief among all thinking men is that these difficulties will all be arranged by diplomacy, and that war is in the remotest degree improbable. The subject, however, will probably continue a fruitful source of agitation, which may be turned to speculative account. The money market opened at 7 per cent currency to 7 per cent gold to stock speculators, and their brokers, but the supply was abundant to the Government bonds dealers at 6 per cent, with exceptions at 5 per cent, and to other good borrowers at 6 to 7 per cent. [After 2 p. m., when most borrowers were supplied, balances were offered at 5 to as low as 2 per cent per annum.

THE GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET

was dull, and offered a favorable opportunity for the German banking firm, and its confederates, to engineer low quotations on small offerings and no transactions.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Central Pacific closed at 102½ to 102¾; Union Pacific, first mortgage bonds, 92¾ to 93½; landgrants, 82 to 84¾; incomes, 83 to 83¾; and stock, 38¾ to 38⅞.

THE GOLD MARKET

was firm, opening at 110, declining to 109¾, advancing to 110⅛, and closing at 3 p. m. at 110⅛. The rates paid for carrying were 7, 6, 6½, 3, 4, and 5 per cent to flat after the Board adjourned. The quotations were 110⅛ to 110¼ at the close.

EXCITING RUMOR.

This afternoon the issue of an extra announcing a war with England created an intense excitement on the street. An Englishman, said to be the British Consul, was making himself conspicuous by trying to have the newsboys arrested.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

was more active on sight at 109¾ for prime bankers', although 60 days' were dull and heavy at 109, and good bankers' at 108¾.

THE STOCK MARKET

was steady in the early part of the day, but quiet. After the First Board the market gradually became heavy, and there was some pressure of sales, under the influence of which prices declined from ¼ to 1¼ per cent. The dealings were chiefly in Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Ohio & Mississippi, Northwestern common, Western Union, Rock Island, and Lake Shore. The St. Paul stocks were exceptionally strong.

BREADSTUFFS.

The market for flour showed a better tone, Receipts were again quite small, and there was a better demand for bakers' and family brands of State and Western flour, and holders were no longer under the necessity of making concessions in order to effect sales. The low grades of shipping brands were not in much request, but, being scarce, were comparatively steady. The wheat market was about the same as regards prices and business, the former ruling very firm, and the latter quite small. Corn was without much change, though the demand was less active, whether for home use or export.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The man Beatty, who testified before the Custom House Committee, yesterday, concerning Colonel Whiteley, was formerly an employe of Whiteley, but was dismissed. He subsequently tried to implicate Whiteley in a smuggling transaction, but failed. Since the investigation commenced much testimony from prejudiced parties has been presented. Whiteley's commission as Customs Inspector was given to him at the request of the Treasury Department, to enable him to make arrests.

At the Custom House investigation to-day, Storekeeper Watson gave important testimony as to the details of General Ordering. A letter was read from Colonel Whiteley, Chief of the Secret Service of the Treasury Department, charging that ex-Detective Beatty had perjured himself in his testimony yesterday.

W. A. Darling, Assistant Appraiser, was next examined in reference to catalogue of sales of unclaimed goods. He admitted that in the catalogue no suggestion is given of quantity or quality. The witness then stated the manner in which goods were examined at the public store. If a case looks as if it had been tampered with it is marked, "Received in bad order." It was witness' opinion that a case received in bad order might be examined and verified at once, but under the present system this cannot be done. Witness said that he thought the Government ought to own their own buildings, and not pay rent. The rent of a public store is between $60,000 and $70,000. He estimated that about 700 packages are received at the store every day. Contractors and laborers can steal as much as they please. It is difficult to fix the responsibility of thefts. In his opinion the Government should take possession of every article coming into the country and examine all, subject to an *ad valorem* duty. It would greatly increase the expense, but would repay the Government.

Col. H. C. Whiteley was examined, and gave an emphatic denial to each and all the charges preferred against him by Detective Beatty, who, he said, was the only dishonest person in his employ, and had frequently threatened to ruin him.

THE PANORMO MURDER CASE.

The jury in the case of the Panormo murder rendered a verdict that John B. Panormo came to his death by compression of the brain from injuries inflicted by some person or persons to them unknown, "and we very much blame Marvin, the apothecary, for not showing any willingness to do what ought to have been done to any suffering person to whom he could so easily have offered assistance; and we recommend the proper authorities to increase the police force, as we deem the present number inadequate to the proper protection of the lives and property of our citizens.

HALL'S INDICTMENT.

It is rumored that the Grand Jury has been summoned to meet to-morrow, to reconsider the vote on the indictment of Mayor Hall, which is said to have been carried by a bare majority.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Judge Barnard has refused to appoint a receiver for the Third Avenue Savings Bank on the ground that it is perfectly sound.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.

An attempt was made last night to rob the house of John Graham. The thieves were arrested and committed for trial. It is believed that they were employed to destroy certain papers in Graham's possession bearing on the Stokes murder trial.

SMALL-POX.

Seven persons prostrated with small-pox were found at 123 West Thirty-first street and sent to the hospital.

SANITARY MEASURE.

The Board of Health has ordered the examination of all city railroad cars and other vehicles, to see if they are detrimental to health.

SAD AFFLICTION.

Roswell H. Jerome, son of the Alderman, died yesterday from an overdose of opium to quiet the nerves, prostrated by liquor. His mother has become insane and his father is very ill.

HARVARD ALUMNI.

The annual dinner of the Harvard Alumni will be given at Delmonico's on the 21st.

TREASURY DISBURSEMENTS.

The Treasury to-day paid $31,000 for 5-20s redeemed, and $560,000 for the January and February interest.

SUBSIDIZED CLERKS.

The investigation into the printing frauds at Albany shows that the State Printers regularly subsidized the clerks of the House and Senate. One Armstrong got $2,500 for work put into the hands of the *Argus* Company. The small sum of $200 was paid to Hiram Calkins as a present. Edward M. Phelps got $10,000 for lobbying for Weed, Parsons & Co.

GROSS FRAUDS

in the printing contracts of the New Jersey Legislature are reported, it being asserted that the public printing which now costs nearly $80,000 per annum can be done equally well for $25,000 or $30,000.

TWEED.

Tweed has been summoned to testify in this city, before the Committee of the Legislature upon the Printing Frauds, on Tuesday.

FOREIGN.

RUSSIA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—A St. Petersburg letter says that at a late diplomatic dinner at Copenhagen, at the house of the German Ambassador, the American Minister, Mr. Cramer, undertook to read the secret circular which Secretary Fish had addressed to the diplomatic agents in explanation of the Catacazy imbroglio, so that they might be able to speak understandingly on the subject, should their diplomatic relations have occasion to refer to it. Minister Cramer, producing the paper, rose and said: "Gentlemen, I have just received a despatch from my Government about the difficulty with Russia, which I propose to read for the benefit of the company here assembled." Great astonishment and indignation followed this announcement. The Russian Ambassador, who was present, rose to leave, and only resumed his place at the table when the German Minister, interfering, refused to permit the document to be read at his table. The storm then subsided, but on the next day the representative of the United States paid a visit to all the foreign representatives in the Danish Capital and made known to them the contents of the circular. When Prince Gortschakoff at St. Petersburg, learned of the transaction, he became furious, expressed himself in the most uncomplimentary terms of the American representative, calling him an animal, and other hard names.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Mr. Dennison has resigned the Speakership of the House of Commons.

The Prince of Wales will leave Sandringham on Saturday for Windsor. By advice of his physicians, he avoids the excitement of a visit to London.

The steamers Siberia and Donan have arrived out.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Speaker Dennison announced in the House, yesterday, his resignation in consequence of ill-health. Gladstone regretted his withdrawal, and delivered a eulogy. He announced he would move the thanks of the House to its presiding officer, and that the Queen bestow some mark of the royal favor to him. John Parkington expressed the unfeigned regret of the opposition at the resignation, and spoke of Mr. Dennison with praise.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, Feb. 7.—The British schooner Lark, captured and towed into Manilla, was on her way from Montego Bay to Laymarso, for the purpose of purchasing a wrecked vessel. A storm drove the Lark on the Cuban coast, where she was seized and towed in to Manzanilla on suspicion of being a blockade runner. The Captain and crew were placed in jail, but were released on bail at the instance of the British Consul General. The Spanish Admiral is convinced that the Lark is not a blockade-runner.

It is officially announced that the Grand Duke Alexis will arrive here about the 15th inst.

The celebrated Cuban General Casanova has been killed by guerillas near Ciego de Avilla.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The National Assembly, after an agitated discussion, passed a resolution authorizing the prosecution of publishers of provincial papers which have lately contained articles insulting to the Assembly.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 7.—Two thousand troops, asked for by Valmaseda, have sailed from Cadiz to Cuba.

AFRICA.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Advices from the Cape of Good Hope represent that the colony is crowded with strangers. Murders and robberies were of daily occurrence among the residents.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The highest barometer will probably move centrally northeastward along the New England coast, and a falling barometer with cloudy weather prevail on Thursday north of the Ohio Valley and Virginia. Southwesterly winds with rising temperature and threatening weather will prevail from Lake Superior to Iowa. Northwesterly winds and clearing weather will prevail in Texas and Louisiana.

A SAD STORY.

Unhappy History of an Orphan Girl—Another Instance of Man's Inhumanity to Woman.

On the Coroner's book, yesterday morning, appeared a brief notice to the effect that a young woman had died suddenly at the house of a Mrs. Taylor, No. 846 State street. Mr. Stephens proceeded to the place, accompanied by the County Physician. Instituting inquiries, they found that the girl had died of pulmonary consumption, a disease from which she had been suffering for some time. Consequently, as Mrs. Taylor had a proper certificate from Dr. Quirk, it was deemed unnecessary to hold an inquest in the case. A TRIBUNE reporter deeming that there was something mysterious at the bottom of this sudden death went, last evening, in search of further knowledge. Mrs. Taylor made a statement somewhat as follows:

About six months ago the deceased girl, Mary Bartlett, came to her house. She was then *enceinte*, and the woman took pity upon her. She told her sad tale, which presented some heart rending features. Mary Bartlett knew neither father, mother, nor any kindred, whatever. Her life had been one of gloom and sorrow. She was first an inmate of the Orphan Asylum, and was afterward transferred to the Home of the Friendless. From the latter institution she was taken into service in the house of a prominent citizen. Unfortunately the girl was comely in appearance, and this was her misfortune. She was tempted by the son of her employer, and fell. To conceal her shame, she fled the house, and sought refuge elsewhere. She found it with Mrs. Taylor. Soon after she came to the State street house she disappeared for some time, and when she returned it was ascertained that she had been very ill, having become prematurely a mother. It was hinted that in this matter all was not as it should be. From that hour her health declined. She never rallied, but steadily sank, until, on Tuesday night, her troubled spirit fled to a more peaceful sphere. She was attended during her short illness by several prominent city physicians. Mary Bartlett was only 18 years of age, and may truly be classed among the most unfortunate of females.

—A Wenona special to the Detroit *Free Press* says: "Three distinct shocks of earthquake were plainly felt in this vicinity shortly after 8 o'clock this morning. The shocks caused a slight quaking of the earth, accompanied by a rumbling noise peculiar to subterranean convulsions, and lasted ten seconds. Each sound appeared to travel from the north-northeast."

MARRIED.

SHOUP—TUELL—On Wednesday, Feb. 7, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. Lafayette L. Shoup, of Galesburg, Ill., and Miss Frances C. Tuell, of this city. No cards.

☞ Galesburg papers please copy.

CAMPBELL—REMINGTON—At Christ's Church, by Rev. Dr. Cheeney, Frank W. Campbell and Laura E. Remington, both of this city.

DIED.

ANDERSON—Feb. 7, John Anderson.

Funeral will leave late residence, 225 South Jefferson-st. at 11 o'clock a. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ New York and Paterson (N. J.) papers please copy.

JEMISON—At 151 Western-av., on the 6th instant, Annie Kate, beloved wife of John M. Jemison, aged 33 years.

Funeral services at Western-av. Baptist Church on this Thursday morning, at 10½ o'clock; after which the remains will be removed for interment at Rose Hill, by cars, at 1 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend.

☞ Irish papers please copy.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—IN ANY MEDIUM OR large town in the West, to handle teas, ground goods of all kinds, cigars and tobacco, crackers, confectionery, &c., &c. General State salary, $3,000; local agents 3-4 commission. Profits, 25 to 45 per cent. A full line of samples sent by express free of collection. This is no humbug. I am agent for all leading lines of soaps, starch, &c., &c., sold in the United States. When there is a contest in a town it is settled by a bonus. Address or call. H. H. HOSKINS, 279 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR HISTORY OF THE Great Fires in Chicago and the West and War &c., by Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, D. D., of Chicago. The only complete history of these great events. Contains near 700 pages, 75 illustrations, all on tinted paper. Price $2.50. Outfit free. Part of proceeds devoted to the sufferers. The most rapid selling book in America. Abridged edition, English and German, $1. Address GOODSPEED'S EMPIRE BOOK, MAP, AND PICTURE HOUSE, Chicago, Cincinnati, or St. Louis.

AGENTS WANTED—$180 PER MONTH! EMployment! Extra inducements! A premium horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low-priced licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 TO $20 A WEEK EASILY made on $2 to $10 capital with our two fast selling articles. MERRILL & CO., 241 West Randolph-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—A FLEGEL PIANO, COST $400; will sell for half price. Apply at 43 Archer-av. up-stairs.

TO RENT—A VERY NICE PIANO TO RESponsible parties. Address K 29, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE PROPERTY—
25x100, Illinois-st., east of Clark; $150.
25x112, Oak-st., near State; $80 per foot.
Lots on LaSalle, near Schiller; $150.
9 lots on Sedgwick-st., corner of Sophia, and one block from Lincoln Park; one-fourth cash.
11 lots on Sophia, near Sedwick; one-fourth cash.
8 lots on Lincoln-place; $70, one-fourth cash.
24x125, Sedgwick, near Centre, $70 per foot.
100x100, corner Dearborn and Superior; cheap.
24x150, corner Dearborn and Schiller; $195.
80 feet, corner LaSalle and Schiller.
Fifteen, Sedgwick, near Wisconsin-st.; $80.
Two marble-fronts, with brick barns, Fullerton-av., near Lincoln av.; $9,000.
Fine cottage and 25-foot lot on Sophia-st.; $3,500, one-third cash.
75 lots in the grove five blocks north of Lincoln Park; $550 each, one-fifth cash.
30 fine residence lots five blocks west of Lincoln Park; from $600 to $1,000, one-fourth cash.
North Side our motto. E. A. LINN & CO., 25 East Kinzie-st., up-stairs.
N. B. We will remove to our new office, northwest corner Clark and Michigan-sts., about the 20th of this month.

FOR SALE IN BURNT DISTRICT—80 FEET front on La Salle-st., near Washington.
27 feet front x 100 on South Water-st., near Clark.
70 feet front on Jackson-st., near Wabash-av.
80 feet front on Jackson-st., near Dearborn.
25 feet front on Clark-st., near Madison.
TO LEASE.
80 feet front x 150 on South Water-st., near Clark, to lease for 50 years.
RESIDENCE PROPERTY.
3-story, marble front, furnished, on Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.
2-story brick, and French roof on Prairie-av., near Twenty-second-st.
2-story frame, on Indiana-av., near Twenty-third-st.
100x150 corner lot on one of the avenues near Twenty-second-st.; desirable church site.
J. F. NICHOLS, 23 and 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY IN HYDE Park.
Fine lot near Ellis Park.
Lots on Adams-st. and Fifth-av.
Lots in Hyde Park.
50 lots on Wallace and Dashiel-sts., near Wabpansah-av.
House and lot on Prairie-av.
Brick house in Cottage Grove.
Houses in Hyde Park.
Marble front on West Washington-st.
Houses on Warren-av.
Houses on West Monroe-st.
We have several inquiries for improved property ranging in value from $5,000 to $10,000; also for a marble front on the South Side, worth from $15,000 to $18,000. CHACE & ABELL, 326 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—MADISON-ST., $4,500 for house and lot.
WASHINGTON-AV.—$4,500 for house and lot near Union Park.
WARREN-AV.—$7,000 for brick house and lot.
PERCH-ST.—$3,300 for two lots near Monroe and Leavitt-sts., east front.
FORTY-FOURTH-ST.—$50 a foot for northwest corner of Cottage Grove-av.; very cheap.
NORTH SIDE—Lots in grove at $1,100 to $1,800 each, outside of fire limits, near horse cars. Will sell on monthly payments.
FIFTY-SECOND-ST.—12 acres southwest of Stock Yards, at $1,200 per acre. Sales are being made at $2,000 near this. GEO. H. HESS, Corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN HENRY WISNER'S Milwaukee-av. subdivision, corner Milwaukee and Diversey-avs., close to Logan Park and Humboldt boulevard; ground very high; streets all graded; only $250 per lot, and upwards, according to location on plat. Fine improvements being made on this property. Small payments and time to suit. No cash payments required of buyers who will improve immediately. Call and take a free ride to see the lots. WISNER & BRO., 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—40 FT. ON CANAL-ST., SOUTH OF Polk.
122 ft. on Canal-st., south of Randolph.
44 ft. on Canal-st., south of Monroe.
30 ft. on Washington-st., near LaSalle.
20 ft. on Washington-st., near Franklin.
50 ft. on State-st., near Twenty-fifth.
23 ft. on State-st., near Fourteenth.
MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—MONROE, NEAR WELLS, 45x185.
Market, near Adams, 45 feet, west front.
Jackson, near Market, 60 feet, south front.
Adams-st., lot 200 feet deep, very cheap.
Fifth-av., near Jackson, 25x153, to a.
Van Buren (east), 3 beautiful corners.
E. N. FAY, Room 56, Central Union Block, northwest corner Madison and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR FOURteenth-st., 13 room frame dwelling; 5 years, at $288 per year; furniture complete, piano, etc. now rented for $1,800 per annum; great bargain and easy terms. E. N. FAY, Room No. 56 Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—2 ELEGANT HOUSES AND LOTS, West Adams-st.
2 brick houses and 60 foot lot, Park-av.
50x125 feet, Madison-st., east of Paulina-st.
70x125 feet, Madison-st., near Union Park.
2 story and basement house, Twenty-fourth st., near Calumet-av.
2-story marble front, Calumet-av. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 67 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., NO. 180 Michigan-av., corner of Jackson-st.
Michigan-av., south of Thirty-second-st., 25x165 feet, $150 per foot.
Prairie-av., north of Douglas-place, 50x125 feet, $75 per foot.
South Park-av., north of Thirty-third-st., 50x125 feet, $180 per foot.

FOR SALE—LOTS ONLY $ EACH—ON SIXteenth-st. cor. Western-av., outside the new fire limits. This is a rare opportunity for men with small means to secure a home in a convenient locality, as they are near the crossing of C. B. & Q. & C. C. & I. C. R. R. where all trains stop, and only 3 miles from the Court House; special terms to parties who will build. These are the cheapest lots now offered in the market, and are a good investment. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, 58 CENTRAL Union Block. West Jackson-st., southwest cor. Mansfield-av., fine dwelling house, 18 rooms; lot 23x110; grounds nicely improved; house in fine order. Price $11,000; terms easy.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, 58 CENTRAL Union Block. West Indiana-st., new 2-story frame house, containing 11 rooms; very deep lot. No. 666 West Indiana-st. Price $4,000.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LEASE, RUNNING four years from May next, of lot 22x189 feet on Madison-st., near Wells, with frame building now on lot. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—LOTS ON BURling, Orchard and Halsted-sts., west of Lincoln Park, at $800 and $900 each—¼ cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, at 8 per cent.
Lots on Larrabee-av., near Reuben-st., at $700 and $800 each, on long time.
Lots on Arnold-st., near Thirty-first, cheap, and on time. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST.—FRAME COTtage house of 7 rooms and lot, 795 West Lake-st., between Lincoln and Robey. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—GOOD AND CHEAP LOTS ON South Side, on Arnold, Butterfield, Buddan, Garibaldi, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-fifth-sts., and on Shurtleff and Wentworth-avs. Five years, 6 per cent. No advance in price, though such lots must soon double in value. The increased demand for building lots near where so many tens of millions must be paid for labor, will advance the price of such lots. The old prices and easy terms. ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GREAT EXCITEMENT IN LOTS on the new boulevard, Fullerton and Kimball ave. Lots selling rapidly. The best bargains offered that can be found in the city. Terms very easy. Price only $300. G. B. GRIFFIN, 230 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS AT A BARGAIN, IF taken immediately, southwest corner of Lincoln and Adams-sts. Apply at 666 and 668 Wabash av. S. H. THOMSON.

FOR SALE—FIFTY FEET ON CLARK-ST., near Van Buren, west front, at $600 per foot. For sale by JACOB WEIL, 448 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE LOTS, OUT OF FIRE limits to men of small means. Lots near horse cars and schools on monthly payments and long time. GEO. H. HESS, cor. LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—BY SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 449 Wabash-av.: I now have in my office for sale, valuable income-paying property centrally located, valuable unimproved in burnt district, city residences, city lots, beautiful residences in Oakland, Kenwood, and Hyde Park; choice lots in Kenwood, Hyde Park, and Riverside; lots in Brighton and Ravenswood.

FOR SALE—BY SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 449 Wabash-av.: The property known as "The Chicago Ale and Malt Co's Brewery," the southeast block of this city; 320 feet lake front, and 322 feet beside Ill. Cent. and Mich. Cent. R. R. tracks. Large brick building, 125x75, barns, sheds, coopers' shop, etc. Machinery in. Or would exchange for North Side property north of Chicago-av. and east of Clark-st.

FOR SALE—HALSTED-ST. AND UNION STOCK Yards—Two lots, each 25x150 feet, northwest corner of Halsted and E-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WALNUT AND LEAVITT-STS.—Frame cottage house of 8 rooms, and lot 53 feet front, southwest corner of Walnut and Leavitt-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—EGAN-AV., OUTSIDE OF FIRE limits, 10 lots on Egan-av., near Halsted-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building.

FOR SALE—DILLER-ST., OUTSIDE OF FIRE limits, 18 lots on Diller-st., near Walnut and Kinzie-sts., outside fire-limits. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV.—TWO-STORY FRAME house, 14 rooms, stone foundation, and lot 44 feet front, on Lake-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., Douglas place. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NUBLE-ST.—TWO LOTS ON Nuble-st., near Eighteenth. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NORTH LASALLE-ST.—62x110 feet, east front, on North LaSalle-st., north of Chicago-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, $1,300. Will buy lot south of Fulton and east of Western-av. Apply at 389 Fulton-st., or address T 91, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE, BRICK BASEment, with 3 lots, 24x124 each; has modern improvements, on Laflin-st., near Taylor. Call at 249 Laflin-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CITY LOTS ON TWENty-second-st., Central Park-av., Ogden-av. Boulevard, outside the fire limits, cheap for cash and long time; low rates of interest to those who will improve. 232 West Madison-st., Room 6. A. PEARSON.

FOR SALE—LOTS FROM $800 TO $900; NO money down if improved immediately; convenient to horse cars, schools, &c. J. F. STARR, 47 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE AT A GRAND BARGAIN, A LOT suitable for a bank, 25x50, on Adams-st.; fronts south; 80 feet west of Dearborn-st.; make me an offer. E. H. CUMMINGS, 233 Fulton-st., 9 to 11 a. m.

FOR SALE—LARGE ELEGANT BRICK HOUSE with modern improvements, on Twentieth-st. WM. T. CUSHING & CO., Madison-st., cor. Market.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS AND LOT 25x150, on May-st., near Harrison. Only $2,850. J. H. KEELER 262 Halsted-st., cor. of Harrison.

FOR SALE—GOOD HOUSE AND BARN—CHEAP for cash, 2-story frame, 10 rooms, barn; and 2-story barn, 16x25; lot 25x174 to a 14-foot alley. West Side, good neighborhood; price only CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOT ON PEORIA-ST., BEtween Tyler and Harrison-sts., east front, 25x125, cheap. J. H. KEELER, 262 Halsted-st., cor. Harrison.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—WE HAVE TEN LOTS worth $2,000, that we will sell for $1,500 cash or short time. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE 300 LOW-PRICED LOTS and want some real estate brokers to sell them early; will give big commission for quick sales. Address K 56, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE 93 Calumet-av., near Twenty-second st., two stories and basement; lot 49½ ft. by 181 ft. H. B. HORTON, 10 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, THIRD-AV., 8 rooms, $4,500.
House and lot on Butterfield-st., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts., $3,000.
House and lot on Strong-st., $2,800.
House and lot on Buddan-st., $2,500.
House and lot on Twenty-seventh-st., $2,300.
House and lot on Shurtliff-av., $3,500.
House and lot on Quinn-st., $1,800.
House and lot on Twenty-sixth st., $1,800.
House and lot on Twenty-sixth-st. and Calumet-av., $20,000.
House and lot on Prairie-av., $7,500.
House and lot on Prairie-av., $4,500.
House and lot on Twenty-sixth-st., $5,500.
House and lot on Wabash-av., $14,500.
Lots on Wabash-av., Van Buren-st., State-st., Prairie-av., Sixteenth-st., and in all parts of South Side.
JAMES H. HILL & CO., 379 State-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED—HOUSE AND LOT corner of Twenty-sixth and Calumet, $20,000.
House and lot on Twenty-sixth-st., $5,500.
House and lot on Third-av., $3,500.
House and lot on Prairie-av., $7,500.
House and lot on Prairie-av., $1,500.
House and lot on Twenty-sixth-st., $1,800.
House and lot on Twenty-seventh-st., $2,300.
House and lot on Shurtliff-st., $3,000.
House and lot on Quinn-st., $1,800.
House and lot on Buddan-st., $2,500.
House and lot on String-st., $2,000.
House and lot on Wabash-av., $12,000.
House and lot on Wabash-av., $14,500.
House, with 4 years' lease of lot, $750.
House, with 3 years' lease of lot, $2,500.
12 lots on Robey and Armitage-sts.
50 lots on Monroe and California-sts.
100 lots on West Side, out of limits.
Lots on Wabash-av., in burnt district; also on Van Buren-st. JAMES H. HILL & CO., 379 State-st.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av., corner of Jackson-st.
Indiana-av.—Corner of Eighteenth-st., marble front house and lot, with or without furniture. Barn on lot.
Indiana-av.—South of Twenty-first-st., two-story frame and brick basement, first-class property. Lot 26x165. Good barn.
Michigan-av.—North of Twenty-sixth-st., two-story frame and brick basement. Lot 50x180. Fine property.
Calumet-av.—South of Twenty-second-st., stone front house. Lot 50x180.
Michigan-av.—North of Thirtieth-st., two-story frame house. Lot 30x170.
Eighteenth-st.—East of Indiana-av., two-story and English basement brick house, and lot. All modern improvements.

FOR SALE—OUT OF FIRE-LIMITS—MITCHell-st., near Laflin, 24-foot lots, $650.
Ashley-st., near Hoyne; lots $650; monthly payments.
Fourth-st., near Hoyne; lots $700; monthly payments.
Adams-st., near Cutler; lots on terms to suit.
Monroe-st., near Cutler; buyer's terms.
Hubbard-st., near Western-av.
Western-av., near Indiana.
Davis-st., near Hubbard.
Wallace-st., near Thirty-third.
Hull-st., near Thirty-fourth.
Above lots will be sold on monthly payments. GEO. W. PARENT, Room 56, northwest corner of Market and Madison-sts., Central Union block.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av., corner of Jackson-st.
Sangamon-st.—Near Madison-st., two-story frame house and lot. 25x125 ft.
West Adams-st.—Fronting Jefferson Park, two-story frame and brick basement. Lot 50x120 ft. Good barn on lot.
Union Park Place—Two-story and basement marble front house and lot, 20x115 feet.
West Erie—No. 195, one-story frame and brick basement house and lot. 25x110 ft. Thirteen rooms. Water and gas throughout house. Good barn on lot.
West Lake-st.—Near Ann, two-story frame house. Lot 25x81 ft.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES—BY ULRICH & BOND, Real Estate Agents, 511 Wabash-av.:
Elegant stone fronts, 3 stories and basement, inside blinds, furnace, bath-room and closets, gas and sewer. $10,000 each—$1,200 cash, balance very easy payments at 6 per cent interest; near steam and horse cars.
Two frame houses on Wabash-av., with same, lots 25x150; located near Thirty second-st., $6,000 each.
Choice house, marble front, on Wabash-av.; east front; lot 25x160; furnace and all modern improvements; between Thirty-first and Thirty second-sts., at a bargain.
Cheap house on Prairie-av. near Thirty-second-st., on monthly payments.
Two story brick on Wabash-av. near Twelfth-st. east front; great bargain.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.
MICHIGAN-AV.—100 feet N. W. corner Twenty-sixth-st.
WABASH-AV.—50 feet N. W. corner Thirty-third-st.
WABASH-AV.—50 feet near Twenty-sixth-st.
PRAIRIE-AV.—82 feet N. W. corner Twenty-first-st.
SOUTH PARK-AV.—100 feet N. W. corner Forty-Seventh-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—150 feet near Fifty-third-st. Will sell on 5 years' time.

FOR SALE—WANTED, PURCHASERS FOR cottages to be built on corner of Armitage and Robey-sts., at $1,800. A house worth $8,000 on Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, or Twenty-seventh-st., east of State. Also a number of rooms suitable for housekeeping. JAMES H. HILL & CO., 379 State-st.

FOR SALE—WHY WILL YOU PAY RENT when you can buy a house and lot on monthly payments. Five years time; only a small cash payments. Houses from $2,500 upwards. Also lots on same terms, without cash payments, to parties who will build of wood or concrete. GEO. H. HESS, corner La Salle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR VAN BUren-st., 50 ft., east front, full depth; cheap, and on time.
Wabash-av., near Washington-st., 40 ft. east front, full depth. J. D. HARVEY, 364 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MONROE-ST., BETWEEN STATE and Dearborn-sts., 45 ft., full depth. Madison-st., between Franklin and Wells-sts., 30x183 ft, south front, full depth. J. D. HARVEY, 364 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF CHOICE RESIdence lots on the avenues, ranging in price from $7,000 to $35,000, on very easy terms. A. & L. S. PIERCE, 374 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—50X126 ON COLLEGE-ST., FRONTing south on Douglas University grounds; terms will be made easy to purchasers, if improved, at once. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN AV., 81x202 FEET ON corner Thirty-eighth-st., on very easy terms.
100 feet on corner of Thirty-fourth-st.
100 feet on corner of Thirty-third-st.
150 feet on corner of Thirty-seventh-st.
Desirable residences and acreage property in South Division a specialty.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE FRAME house No. 148 Thirty-first-st.; has 13 rooms, water, gas, &c.; lot 29x202, with good barn. Will be sold cheap, and terms easy.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON FIVE YEARS' TIME 7 per cent interest. Purchasers building at once need make but small cash payment. These lots are in the South Division, within one block of horse-cars, and just outside the fire limits. To mechanics and laboring men they offer great inducements.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—THE NEW AND HANDSOMELY-built house Nos. 229 and 231 Thirtieth-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs.; 13 rooms, bath, &c. Terms can be made very easy.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY P. GEORGE, REAL Estate Agent, 389 State-st.
Neat basement cottage, Burnside-st, near cars, with lot, on time; only $2,000.
Good two story house, with two lots, Bryant-av, very cheap for cash.
Two story house, Michigan-av, near Twenty-ninth-st. with lot, only $9,000.
Marble-front house, first-class, Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st., only $12,000.
Two story frame, Warren-av, $3,000, with lot. This cannot be beaten.

FOR SALE—MADISON AND WINCHESTER—48x120 feet southwest corner Madison and Winchester. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV., NEAR HOYNE-ST.—Fine 2-story and basement brick dwelling, modern improvements; only $8,000, one-third cash. GEO. W. PARENT, Room 56, northwest corner of Madison and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—398 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—BRICK house, 14 rooms, with barn, near Elizabeth-st., $10,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST., 24 FT., EAST FRONT, near Monroe-st.; want an offer. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—STORE 219 MICHIGAN-AV., 100x40. Inquire of PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, 212 Michigan av.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION 1st OF MAY, ONLY $1,075, cash. Store and 2 dwellings, 8 years' ground lease, on Lake-av. Decide at once, today. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURing property. 80x200 ft. on North Branch, south of Chicago-av., cheap.
78x100 ft., cor. of Indiana and Franklin sts.
26 ft. on North Dearborn-st., between Kinzie and Michigan.
50 ft. on North State-st., near Kinzie.
50x100 ft. on North State-st., cor. of Indiana-st.
50x100 ft. on Indiana-st., cor. of Cass-st.
50x100 ft. on North Clark-st., near Huron-st.
24 ft. on Lake-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs.
30 ft. on Washington-st., near LaSalle-st.
75 ft. on Madison-st., between LaSalle-st. and Fifth-av., and other desirable property in all parts of the city, by F. HATHEWAY, 174 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON McGRAITH-ST., BEtween Hoyne and Leavitt; south front; price $1,400. Apply to W. H. MITCHEL, 538 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST WASHINGTON-ST. A very desirable house, $8,500. Residences on Park-av, May, and Adams-st. CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE COMPLETE, WITH all modern improvements, built by the present owner, who is obliged to sell; price, $17,000. J. C. McCORD & CO., 487 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A NEW 2-STORY and basement brick house, with all modern improvements, near Ellis Park; price, $7,500. J. C. McCORD & CO., 487 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NICE HOUSE with one and half acres, 10 miles from Court House, now ready to occupy; will sell for $8,600 and make easy terms on monthly payments. GEO. H. HESS, cor. LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and lot near Twenty-fifth st.; $10,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and lot near Twenty-sixth-st.; $10,000.
WABASH-AV.—House and lot near Twenty-third-st.; $13,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house and lot, 50x175 feet, near Twenty-sixth-st.; $32,500, on long time.
INDIANA-AV.—House and lot near Twenty-sixth-st.; $7,000, payable, $2,000 cash, and balance in 5 years.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR EIGHTeenth-st., all modern improvements, house brick; $25,000.
Butterfield-st., near Thirty-first-st., cottage and lot cheap.
Very handsome house on West Washington-st., near Park, all modern improvements; great bargains, $10,000.
Houses at Hyde Park, Oakland, and in different parts of the city. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONLY THREE MILES FROM THE Court House, lots on Milwaukee-av., Wilmot, Horner, Leavitt, Hoyne, and Robey-sts., on long terms to parties who will improve. A. & L. S. PIERCE, 374 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 MICHigan-av., corner of Jackson-st.
RUSH-ST.—Southeast corner Michigan-st., 120x100 ft.
LASALLE-ST.—Northeast corner Division st., 31x200 ft.

FOR SALE—$6,000—8-ROOM COTTAGE, LOT 25x180 on Madison and Hoyne, with good barn. $2,000 cash, balance in 5 years. BOYD & COFFMAN, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$6,800—10-ROOM RESIDENCE ON Green-st. between Madison and Washington-sts., lot 30x120. We want an offer; will give a bargain. BOYD & COFFMAN, 187 West Washington-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND EXPRESS wagon, in good repair. WHITTLESEY & PERS, 224 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A CAR LOAD OF HORSES, JUST arrived from the country, of all grades; and new and second-hand cutters; also a double or single sleigh to let. 42 Harmon-court. M. C. BRADLEY.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST FAMILY, 5-YEAR old mare in this city, coal black, steps in about 3 minutes, gentle to a letter, 42 Harmon-court.

JUST RECEIVED—AT PATRICK'S AVENUE Stables, 762 and 764 Michigan-av., two car loads of heavy draught horses, averaging 1,200 to 1,500 pounds each.

WE HAVE ON HAND AND FOR SALE TOP buggies, phaetons, road and democrat wagons, one and two seats; harness, blankets, &c., at prices that will astonish you when you learn them. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 148 Michigan-av., lake front.

WANTED—GOOD CARRIAGE TEAM; GOOD size and stylish. Address C 84, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 130 West Madison-st.

MADAME MICHEL, 537 STATE-ST.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT PARK SIDE ON LONG time. Inducements to parties making improvements. CHACE & ABELL.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS—AT ONLY $200; 30 minutes' walk from centre of business, fare 7c, perfect title, and abstract furnished with each lot; easy terms, at the rate of $2 a week. Go with me free to see these lots. A. G. STOREY, 41 Green-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—FARM of 160 acres, all under fence, 40 rod from station, 41 miles from Chicago, good frame house of 2 stories, 18x28, Kitchen 16x22, cellar, &c. Barn 30x40. Orchard of over 300 grafted and bearing trees, living spring and good well, &c. Price $35 per acre, 1-3 cash, balance 1 and 2 years at 6 per cent.

Farm of 200 acres, 4 mile from village, 4 miles from railroad station and 6 miles from county seat, 25 miles from Chicago. Good 2 story frame house, 20x28, with wing 20x22, good cellar, orchard of bearing trees, barn 25x38, granary, &c. Price $35 per acre, $4,500 cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years at 6 per cent.

Also, a large list of farms near Chicago, cheap, and unimproved land within 25 to 60 miles, at from $15 to $100 per acre.

HART & BIGGS, real estate and loan brokers, No. 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FARMS AND lands in Missouri. A farm of 160 acres, all in cultivation; good house, orchard, and water, one mile from depot on N. M. R. R.; 90 acres in growing wheat. Also 80 acres one and a half miles from same depot, lying in Wakanda Prairie, and situate in Carroll County, Mo. Also 240 acres unimproved timber land, good soil, lying on proposed line of railroad, situate in Laclede County, Mo. One or all the above for sale low, and on liberal terms, or will exchange for stock of groceries or whisky, and pay difference in cash, if any. Address WM. WILSON, Box 81, Carrollton, Mo.

FOR SALE—70-ACRE FARM, 6 MILES FROM Fairfield, Wayne County, Ill., 3 miles from Jeffersonville Station. House, barn, blacksmith shop; 400 apple, peach, pear, and cherry trees; living water, &c. Price, $30 an acre; ½ cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, at 6 per cent, or will exchange for Chicago property. HART & BIGGS, Real Estate, No. 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FINE IOWA farm of 120 acres, timber, stream of water, frame house, large barn, orchard. It must be sold. Owner lives here and cannot attend to it. No encumbrance. GEO. H. HESS, corner LaSalle and Honore-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST PAYING fruit farms in Michigan, ½ mile from Muskegon; sells $2,000 worth of strawberries alone; have two farms and can't attend both. Address F. FARMING, Muskegon, Mich.

FOR SALE—500 ACRES DAIRY, STOCK, OR grain farm, near Chicago, at station; good land, extensive improvements; milk sent to Chicago twice a day; good location for cheese factory; spring brook. JOHN EARLE, Hobart, Ind.

FOR SALE—BY SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 449 Wabash-av.: Fruit and dairy farm, 181 acres, three miles northeast of Joliet; complete in all respects; or would exchange for good residence city property.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—FINE LOTS CLOSE to depot, on easy payments, and selling rapidly at $12 to $20 per front foot. J. B. ADAMS, 165 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SEVERAL GOOD Illinois farms, $4,000 to $50,000; will take Chicago property. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN DeKalb County, joins the town of DeKalb; 80 acres, all under cultivation; fruit of every variety; will take part in city real estate, balance on easy terms. W. H. HARPER & CO., 153 Twenty-first-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT BETWEEN Twenty-second and Twenty-seventh-sts., worth $5,000. House and lot on Wabash-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-ninth-sts. Also want rooms and houses to rent to good tenants. JAMES H. HILL, 379 State-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR LEASE LOT 50 feet front, good depth, east of LaSalle, north of Monroe. Inquire of D. LEONARD, 45 South Canal.

WANTED—BUSINESS LOT NEAR CORNER Madison and LaSalle sts; or would lease. Also cottage and lot on North Side. EDMUND STILES, Room 51 C. Union Block, east of Madison-st. bridge.

WANTED—TO BUY OR LEASE A LOT OR buy or rent a cottage south of Van Buren-st. and west of Halsted-sts. Address M. F. RITTENHOUSE, corner Loomis and Twenty-second-sts.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT ON THIRD OR Fourth-av., between Polk and Twelfth-st. Will pay all cash. GEORGE & HILL, 389 State-st.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT IN ENGLEwood, worth about $3,000. Will pay monthly installments. M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 56 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO LEASE DOCK LOT, WITH convenience of access to track of C. & A. and P. F. W. & C. Railroads. Address N 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH—50 TO 75 FEET ON Randolph, LaSalle, Washington or Madison-sts. WM. T. CUSHING & CO., Madison-st., cor. Market.

WANTED—BARGAINS ON CANAL-ST., NORTH of Twelfth-st. WM. T. CUSHING & CO., Madison-st., cor. Market.

WANTED—A LOT OF 80x150 FEET, OR ABOUT that size, west of State, north of Twenty-second, south of Twelfth-st., east of South Branch. ERNST PRUSSING, 66 West Lake-st.

WANTED—$3,500 FOR THREE OR FIVE years, on 80 acres five miles northwest of city limits. K 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A CHEAP HOUSE ON A leased lot, lease to run 5 to 10 years, within 10 minutes' walk of the corner of Halsted and Madison. Direct to P A, 130 Walnut-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FINE STONE QUARRY AT BATAVIA, ILL., covered with moulding sand, for sale. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

AN INTEREST IN MY FINE STEAM QUARTZ mill and good-paying gold mine in Colorado, for sale or exchange to a party who will take charge of the business. Will sell cheap or exchange for Chicago property. Address B 30, Tribune office.

A GOOD SALOON FOR SALE AT 217 COTTAGE Grove-av.

A FINE STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN THE CITY of Rockford, Ill., for sale on liberal terms. The best location in the city; new and beautiful store, attractive stock, and a large trade. For particulars address GEORGE M. SMITH, Rockford, Ill.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED AND PAYING COAL business for sale in one of the best locations in the city, cheap for cash. Everything in running order. Address H 96, Tribune office.

A RARE BUSINESS CHANCE FOR SALE—A dry goods and clothing business, well established; lease of store; centrally located, in the thriving city of Elgin, Ill. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address Drawer 38, Elgin, Ill.

A FIRST-CLASS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL confectionery, with a large custom, for sale. Address O 23, Tribune office.

A NEW STORE FOR SALE—TWO STORIES, with stock of hardware, in a thriving town (county seat) on the line of the Dakota Southern Railroad. Enquire of Messrs. HIBBARD & SPENCER.

A CHANCE FOR THE RIGHT MAN; $100 TO $150 per week; easy, light business, well established. 992 South State-st. M. W.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED to one wishing to purchase the machinery and fixtures of a well-established and paying manufacturing business in the furniture line. For particulars address J. EDMANDS, Kalamazoo, Mich.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ONE OF THE OLDest and handsomest drug stores in Central Wisconsin, located in a rapidly-growing city of 4,000 inhabitants, and surrounded by the richest farming country in the State. Three railroads now completed, two of which have been built within the last year. Only two other stores where drugs are sold; stock, $3,500; yearly cash sales, $8,620. Lease of store and fixtures, $400. Reason for selling, going to Chicago to engage in the manufacturing business. Terms, half cash, the balance on reasonable time. Address L. J. P., 97 Twenty-second-st., Chicago, Illinois.

LEASE OF A LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE FOR sale, 308 West Lake-st., together with the furniture. Has now 75 boarders. Call soon.

LUNCH AND SAMPLE ROOM FOR SALE. Inquire at 92 South Clinton-st.

ONE OR TWO GOOD BUSINESS MEN WANTed to join other responsible parties in a permanent and legitimate, large-paying business in this city. Call from 8 to 10 a. m., or after 7 p. m., at 108 West Madison-st. F. R. HARRIS.

PANORAMA OF JAPAN AND CHINA, WHICH for good reasons I will sell or exchange. There is money in it. Principals address B. WARREN, Varna, Marshal County, Ill.

SAW MILL, &C., FOR SALE CHEAP—VALUAble property—New saw mill, with latest improved machinery, with capacity of sawing 50 m feet each in eleven hours; three-story stone flouring mill, capacity of 200 brls per day, and is first-class in all respects. Also, a large, well-built distillery, with all the appurtenances thereto. The saw mill furnishes fuel for the flouring mill and distillery, making a saving of about $30 per day in fuel. This property is located at Lyons, Iowa. Mississippi River on one side of it, and Northwestern on the other. For further particulars inquire of STEARNS, CLARK & CO., Erie, Pa., or COTTEN & CROSS, Lyons, Iowa.

THE NEWLY OPENED RESTAURANT AND sample room 260½ Michigan-av. for sale on account of sickness; best place in town. Inquire until 12 o'clock at the place, or 135 Twenty-second-st.

$200 WILL BUY THE ENTIRE INTEREST in a business taking in from $5 to $10 per day. Pleasant business for lady or gentleman. Call and investigate it at once. 126 West Monroe-st.

$400 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A genteel business that will pay a good profit. 150 West Washington st. Room 1.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular sawmills, Forsmon's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANEY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines, circular sawmills and flour mills, Evarts' shingle machines and saws. 36 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

B. T. BABBITT'S MACHINERY, ENGINES and boilers, fire pumps, steam and power pumps. Engines and pumps can be seen in operation at our show-rooms. J. G. MERRIMAN, General Western Agent, 56 South Canal-st.

BUCKEYE ENGINES AND BOILERS, PORTable and stationary, vertical and horizontal, from 2½ to 126-horse power, Armstrong's heater, 2d-ter, and lime catcher. All styles and sizes of pumps. Belt-cloth, belting, and mill machinery. J. FARGUSSON, 56 South Canal-st.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st., Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE 4, 5, 8 AND 10-HORSE power portable steam engines; one 6x12 stationary. J. P. MARSH, 15 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONE STATIONARY ENGINE, 8 inch cylinder, 16-inch stroke; has been used a little, and will be sold cheap. FORD MANUFACTURING CO., 50 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES, 1 16X24, 1 14X24, 1 12X24; a large number smaller sized stationary engines; also, portables, and boilers of all kinds and sizes. W. McGREGOR, 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 3 FLOURING MACHINES at 256 West Twenty-second-st.

I HAVE GOT A SMALL BEAM ENGINE OF 2½-horse power which I will sell cheap. Can be seen at J. O'NEIL'S, 148 West 2d addition-st.

STEAM ENGINES FROM 4 TO 16-INCH BORE on hand, ready for delivery. Boilers, with all fixtures, at short notice and low prices. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

TO BRICK-MAKERS AND CAPITALISTS—Parties about to engage in the manufacture of face or pressed brick, owe it as a duty to themselves to examine the working model of the "Harvey Machine." This machine makes 25,000 pressed brick per day; is so simple it cannot get out of repair; three rolls with gears to drive them constitute the whole machine. It can be seen and described by applying to H. M. FRENCH, Clifton House, Chicago.

WOOD & MANN PORTABLE ENGINES. FULL assortment on hand. Can ship any size on receipt of order, and all kinds of wood and iron working machinery, at ROCHESTER MACHINERY MFG. CO., 37 and 39 South Canal st.

INSTRUCTION.

MATHEWS' MUSIC SCHOOL AT 142 SOUTH Morgan-st., furnishes the best of piano lessons for $13.50 a term, three pupils in a class. Private lessons $20.

MES DEMOISELLES CHARBONNIERS French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly the Pension Nicman-Allemany, of Paris, 36 East Thirty-fifth-st., New York City. French classes for ladies three times a week.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

53 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—A LARGE FURnished front room to rent, suitable for two or three gentlemen.

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—A FRONT SECond story hall room, with full board; for one, $7; for two, $6 each.

248 CALUMET-AV., HALF BLOCK FROM Cottage Grove-av. and Twenty-fifth-st. cars—One very fine suite and several single and double rooms, with first-class board; brick house.

263 WARREN-AV.—BOARD AND FURNISHed room or rooms; pleasant locality; house has all modern improvements; dinner at half-past 6.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMOdate two gentlemen with nicely furnished rooms and first-class board; private family; terms reasonable.

374 MICHIGAN-AV.—A PLEASANT ROOM, suitable for two gentlemen, with first-class board; references exchanged.

546 WEST WASHINGTON ST.—BOARD AND rooms in private family for gentleman and wife.

743 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FRONT SUITE OF rooms to rent, with board. Also a few table boarders.

748 MICHIGAN-AV.—A NICELY FURNISHed room, with board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Also one smaller room.

927 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO WELL FURnished front rooms, with first-class board, for gentleman and wife, or three gentlemen.

1058 INDIANA-AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, a pleasant furnished room, to gentleman and wife or gentlemen, at $20 per week. Also room for two day boarders.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st. Transient, $2 per day; day board, $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—I WISH TO ENGAGE BOARD FOR gentleman, wife and child, to take possession about the 1st of March; vicinity of Union Park preferred; references exchanged. Address Q 15, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A ROOM with breakfast and tea, either on the West or South Side. No communications unless price is named. Address D 27, Tribune office.

BOARD—TO EXCHANGE DENTISTRY FOR day board; must be west of Union Park. Call at Dental Rooms, 785 West Madison st., corner Robey.

BOARD—WITH FURNISHED ROOM, IN A small family by a gentleman and wife of quiet habits. Address, stating terms and particulars, ELDRIDGE, 15 North Wells-st.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN WOULD LIKE board in a private family where he can have a room to himself, within 15 or 20 minutes' walk of Canal-st. Address U 28, Tribune office.

BOARD—ROOM AND FIRST-CLASS BOARD for two gentlemen, with gas and fire. Must be within a block of Madison st., not further west than Morgan. References given and required. Address SUFFERER, Times office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN IN A private family, within 5 minutes' walk from corner Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av.; early breakfast and dinner put up a requisite. Address R F J, 14 Thirty-seventh-st.

BOARD—FIRST CLASS—BY A GENTLEMAN and wife, on Michigan or Wabash-avs. between Sixteenth and Twenty-sixth-sts. Will give the very best references. Address immediately, CASH 469 Wabash-av.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO AND vicinity, from one to five years, in large and small sums (not less than $1,000), made by BAIRD & BRADLEY, 384 Wabash-av.

LOANS NEGOTIATED, MONEY INVESTED, real estate and commercial paper bought. D. J. LAKE, 24 South Clinton-st.

LOANS MADE ON COMMERCIAL PAPER AND houses on leased ground; the same bought and sold. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 690 Wabash-av.

LOANS ON CHICAGO CITY AND SUBURBAN property, from six months to three years, in large and small sums (less than $1,000, if desired) made by JOHN M. WAITE, 45 Hubbard-court.

MONEY TO LOAN ON LONG OR SHORT TIME, in sums of $1,000 and upwards on good city securities. Purchase money notes cashed. H. LOWY, 511 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON LONG TIME IN SUMS of $5,000 to $100,000 or more on first-class real estate. J. D. MACLEOD, 130 Throop st., cor. of Van Buren.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, and valuable personal property. No. 97 West Madison-st., Rooms 1 and 2. TENNICLIFF.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, house on leased ground, pianos, and other collateral security. E. ROGERS, 127 West Monroe-st.

REAL ESTATE FIRST MORTGAGE NOTES bought by C. W. PIERCE, 537 Wabash-av., Room 1.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 79 South Canal-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON FURNITURE, WAREhouse receipts, watches, diamonds, and other good collaterals. JAS. B. STOREY, 104 South Clinton-st.

TO LOAN—$20,000 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL estate in sums of $2,000 to $5,000. Apply to H. G. CHASE (Chase Bros.), 299 West Randolph-st.

TO LOAN—I HAVE MONEY TO LEND ON good city property at 9 per cent. HENRY P. GEORGE, 389 State-st.

$5,000—MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $5,000 and upwards on unincumbered city property. ALBERT H. WALKER, Land, Loan and Building Agency, 47 Central Union Block.

$30,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, over $5,000. LOUIS L. PALMER, Attorney at Law, 481 Wabash-av.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL estate and Illinois farms in sums of $5,000 and upwards; large sums preferred. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 and 25 South Canal-st.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—FOR A GOOD RESIDENCE ON South side, a highly finished 14 room house in Englewood; cost $21,000; no incumbrance; will pay difference in cash. M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., No. 56 West Madison-st.

I WILL EXCHANGE A HOUSE AND LOT, OR improved or unimproved land in Central Iowa for property in or near Chicago, to value of about $10,000. Address S. SIBLEY, 79 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—A 30-FOOT lot on Wabpansah-av., near South Park-av., for exchange for a house and lot on the West Side. Lot above mentioned to be used as first payment. H. B. SHUFELDT & CO., 144 Fulton-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—HOTEL WITH modern improvements, furniture, and large livery barn, with six large lots in a live country town, on one of the principal railroads in Iowa, for improved or unimproved lands, or a good house and lot in Chicago or suburban towns. Address or call on T. C. LAMB & CO., 123 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE A LOT ON MICHIgan-av., west of the University, for a house and lot near Union Park. Difference paid in cash. Inquire at Room 50 Union Block, corner of Madison and Market-sts.

WANTED—CITY PROPERTY IN EXCHANGE for a beautiful country residence. Would rent or sell the same cheap. L. H. WHITNEY, 43 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—TO TRADE INDIANA-AV. PROPerty inside of Thirty-first-st. for a house and lot on Michigan or Wabash-ava. inside of Thirty-third-st. Will pay difference in cash. Address B 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—40 ACRES OF DEsirable ground on the railroad at Washington Heights, with $3,000 in money, for property in the burnt district. WILLIS M. HITT, 468 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 564 State-st.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REport, loan, real estate, law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 1124 Wabash-av.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1082.

OLD BOOKS—THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID for old books and libraries. Call or address CHAPIN'S Cheap Book Store, 562 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO BUY A NEWS AND STATIONery business in some desirable locality. Address O 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND RANGE, NO. 3, at the Academy of Music Dining Parlors, 87 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A SECOND-HAND SMALL safe; must be good and cheap. Address D 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—OLD BROKEN, ALSO GOOD watches, jewelry, old gold, silver, cast-off clothing, pistols, and all kinds of goods. Cash paid at BARTLETT'S, No. 24 North Canal-st., between Randolph and Lake.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A STOCK OF MERchandise in some flourishing village in the West, of a party who has established a prosperous trade. Have from $6,000 to $10,000 cash to invest. Address P B W, Sturgis, Michigan.

WANTED—BY JOHN E. PETTIBONE OLD paper, rags, and metals at 86 West Madison-st. Branch 181 East Twenty-second-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE PAID for the return of a bay mare, with one white leg, who ran away from 976 Michigan-av. on Tuesday evening, Feb. 6. She broke away from buggy, and was in full harness.

LOST—DOG. STRAYED FROM 92 WEST LAKE-st. a small white poodle dog; answers to the name of Billy; had on a collar. A good reward will be given by returning him to GEO. WILSON, 92 West Lake-st.

LOST—AT THE BRICKLAYERS' BALL, A lady's Paisley shawl, and black medal, and green veil. Please return to 41 East Kinzie-st.

LOST—YESTERDAY ON MADISON-ST., BEtween Desplaines and Clinton-sts., a pocketbook containing a $1 bill, 250 in silver, some currency, and receipts. The finder will be rewarded and receive the thanks of a little girl on returning the same to 127 West Madison-st., up stairs.

LOST—AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON Tuesday evening, Feb. 6, one seal skin glove (gentleman's). A suitable reward will be given by returning to BRAND'S Photographic Gallery, 596 Wabash-av.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM THE PREMises of A. McCambridge, 304 West Twenty-second-st., a light gray cow, tip of the right ear cut off; had when last seen a small rope tied about the horns. A liberal reward will be given to the finder by applying to the subscriber.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MARGARET SMITH, IF IN CHIcago, will hear of something to her interest by calling or leaving her address at once at CRERAR, ADAMS & CO.'S, Michigan-av., foot of Adams st.

PERSONAL—IF ADAM LIPE WILL CALL AT 50 Depuyster-st. he will hear of something to his advantage.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF Mrs. Rebecca Ferguson, wife of Edward Ferguson, by her sister, Sarah J. Cole. SARAH J. COLE, Detroit, Mich.

PERSONAL—IF THERE ARE ANY OF THE descendants of the late Richard Harrison, of Lovely Lane, Warrington, Lancaster County, England, in Chicago or any of the Western States, please communicate with me at once. I have information of great importance. $10,000,000 left for them. JOHN B. TAYLOR, 408 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS AT A reasonable rate, 23x70, corner LaSalle-st. and Couch-place, adjoining Hartford Ins. Co.'s new building. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO LEASE—LOTS ON BUTTERFIELD AND Arnold-sts. and Wentworth av., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty sixth-sts. for a term of years at a low rent. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICKS FOR SALE—2,000,000 OF BRICKS, INcluding a quantity of superior front bricks, at St. Catharines, on the Welland Canal, Ont. Address D. W. CORBIN, St. Catharines, Ont.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—WE CAN FURNISH MAN AND wife (mulatto), man for coachman (handy man), and wife for housework; also single men as private coachman. We want men and their wives as soon as possible to go to Mattoon, Ill., Englewood, Lombard, and other places; good wages; women to do housework and men as gardeners. We can supply a first-class travelling salesman to boot and shoe house (or crockery), several years' experience; trade in Iowa and Minnesota. Also two good assistant bookkeepers; city references. We want 10 men as woodchoppers to go to Michigan; $1 a cord; board, $3.50; fare paid. 126 West Monroe-st. STAR EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR BUSINESS to examine our new $1.50 agricultural implement. 1,000 easily sold in each county; $600 clear in 60 days. KIMBALL & CO., 185 West Madison st., Room 12.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN WITH $1 TO sell our ink eraser; costs 2c and sells for 25c. Send 25c for sample. RAY & CO., 150 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN LOOKING FOR light and profitable employment to call at Room 6, 152 West Madison-st. Extra inducements offered.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD DRY goods salesman; must thoroughly understand the business. FRENCH BROTHERS, 141 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WAITERS, AT 114 Michigan-av., between Madison and Washington-sts.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GROOM. APPLY at No. 10 Central Union Building.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN THE vicinity of Board of Trade. Address immediately, B 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LAD ABOUT 15 YEARS OF AGE, to assist in a dry goods store; must live with his parents. Apply at 232 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A SMART BOY, TO WAIT AT table. Inquire at Commercial Dining Rooms, 42 West Washington-st.

WANTED—BOYS, SMART, CLEAN, AND ACtive, to introduce a new article. Good wages can be earned, without chance of loss. 50 cents capital. Apply at 547 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE; THE MAN to take care of horses, the wife to cook, wash, and do general housework; German or English preferred. Apply at 1132 Prairie-av., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—25 CHOPPERS, 100 RAILROAD men, 25 farm hands, 3 gardeners, and 5 man and wives. Tickets cheap South. 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—50 WOODCHOPPERS TO GO INTO the country. Apply for particulars at Room 3, Lind's Block, Randolph-st. bridge.

WANTED—PLASTERING CONTRACTORS TO estimate on plans for six marble fronts. Plans to be seen at 609 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN WITH $2,000 TO GO into a business which will pay $5,000 a year. Address V 38, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ENTRY CLERK; one acquainted with hardware preferred. Address in hand-writing, stating wages wanted, experience had, etc., K 36, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS SALESMAN in a wholesale notion house, one with trade preferred. Also a boy living with his parents. K 63, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BREAD AND cake baker, to take charge of a small shop in Madison, Wis. Address Box 1729, Madison, Wis.

WANTED—COMPETENT MAN FOR GALVANized iron cornice works. Address R 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—50 IRON MOLDERS, TO WHOM good wages and steady work will be given. N. S. BOUTON, President.

WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD IRON MOLDERS for an old-established iron foundry in the country. Good wages and steady employment guaranteed. Inquire at Phoenix Foundry, corner Fulton and North Union-sts., for two days.

WANTED—BLANK BOOK RULER. J. W. MIDDLETON, 6 and 7 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WOOD-WORKER ON light carriage work, at 335 and 337 Wabash-av. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

WANTED—TINNERS—ONE GOOD JOB WORKman, and one assortment hand, right away; steady employment. BROOKS & CO., Joliet, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD TINNER, AT 939 WEST Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SHIRT CUTTER, TO whom a permanent situation will be given. Apply immediately at 133 Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS GARDENERS to go the country, about twenty miles out. Apply at 87 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSman, good on details. Address W R J, Tribune branch office, 469 Wabash-av., giving references, and terms.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESLADY. Apply at 232 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—200 SCANDINAVIAN, GERMAN, English, French, Scotch, American, or first class Irish, thoroughly understanding general housework. Come prepared for work, and apply at once at 87 West Jackson-st. Good situations for females. Also highest wages paid. Scandinavian Employment Office. B. H. OHTEN.

Domestics.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A CAPABLE cook; one accustomed to boarding-houses; also a strong girl for washing and cleaning. Call at 748 Michigan-av., basement door.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; one that understands cooking, washing and ironing; best of wages. Apply at 1315 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework in a small private family at 17 Bishop-court.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work in a small family; one who is experienced and wants a steady place. Apply at 172 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 202 North Carpenter-st. Must come well recommended.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT servant to do general housework for a gentleman and wife. Apply Monday, with recommendations, in basement at 299 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AT 26 BISHOP-COURT, A FIRSTclass cook, for a family of twenty persons; best of references required. Apply in the afternoon.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL OR MIDDLE-AGED woman at 662 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work at 1561 Prairie-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work. Apply at 718 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. To a good girl good wages will be paid. Also a girl about 14 years old. Call at 1015 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE GIRL TO cook, wash and iron in a private family; to the right party good wages paid. 107 South Park-av.

WANTED—AT 328 MICHIGAN-AV., A GIRL to cook, wash and iron.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND TRUSTY nurse girl, from 14 to 16 years of age; a steady home for a good girl. 1019 Michigan av.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR FIRST-CLASS PLACES in Evanston, Hyde Park, and the city. Apply at Mrs. THOMPSON'S, 1062 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer in private family. Apply at 904 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; one desiring a steady situation preferred; good wages. Apply at 113 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; must be a good cook and laundress; wages, $4. 1282 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework in Hyde Park; family of three; references required. Inquire in basement, 449 Wabash-av.

WANTED—WOMAN FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; to be from 30 to 45 years of age; no Irish wanted. Apply at first house east of South Park-av. on north side of Egan-av.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR COOKS, GENERAL housework, nurse girls, and second work; good wages; no fees. Mrs. PATCH'S Office, 1583 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL, ONE WHO can take care of a child two years old, at 30 East Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—AT 22 ABERDEEN-ST., A COMPEtent cook; none need apply unless they understand their business.

WANTED—100 SCANDINAVIAN, GERMAN, English, French, Scotch, American, or first class Irish, thoroughly understanding general housework. Come prepared for work, and apply at once at 126 West Monroe st. Star Employment Office.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR ON machine, to make ladies' underwear. Apply at 127 East Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL THAT UNDERSTANDS tailoring to work in a custom shop. Apply at 151½ West Adams-st.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT LADIES TO LEARN shirt-making. WILSON BROS., 63 and 65 West Washington-st.

WANTED—GOOD OPERATORS AND CAPmakers, at 185 West Madison-st., Room 1.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—THAT CAN FURNISH $5,000 and take charge of a first class hotel office and the funds, to take the best bargain ever offered in this country, of a 5 years' lease and furniture that cost over $32,000, and is all new. The most beautiful lake view within 20 or 30 miles of Chicago. J. P. LATSHAW & CO., 639 South State-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $200 CAPITAL TO take an interest in a good paying business. Must be young and energetic. Address S L, Tribune branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

PARTNERS WANTED—CAPITALISTS POSsessing from $10,000 to $100,000, and desirous of investing it in a first-class business where the profits will be guaranteed from 50 to 100 per cent per annum, are requested to address X 38, Tribune office, for the next five days. Parties need not address from curiosity, nor unless first-class references are given, as no notice will be taken of such communications.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A PAYING BUSIness, with from $1,000 to $5,000. Address Box 157 Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $40,000, ACTIVE or silent, to engage in wholesale grocery business with parties of long experience. Address, with real name, L 33, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—PARTNER WITH $2,000, to take an interest in two of the best paying variety theatres in Chicago. Reason for taking partner is: I have secured what was the Olympic Theatre, and want to refit it, making it a first-class theatre, to be run in connection with the Alhambra. To the right kind of a man this is a chance seldom offered. Call for this day only from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m., at Alhambra Theatre, where full particulars will be given. A. W. HALL, Manager Alhambra Theatre, corner Canal and DeKoven-sts.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE A FIRSTclass hotel; must have $4,000 or $5,000; none but those meaning business need apply. Address M 13, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF C. K. NICHOLS, No. 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly instalments, and sewing given when required.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 2 South Desplaines-st., and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments and work given in payment if desired.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF J. R. SHAWS, 170½ South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SCALES AT GREATLY REDUCED prices at 313 State-st. WM. & A. W. WHEELER.

FOR SALE—GROCERIES, OR EXCHANGE FOR an improved farm in Illinois, on Madison-st. near Halsted. BOYD & COFFMAN, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD NO. 1 MILCH COW AT 190 Randolph-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TO BUY GRAIN AND produce on salary at some station on C. B. & Q., C. & N. W., or R. R. I. & St. L. R. R.; 12 years' experience; can take charge of warehouse, keep books, and carry on entire business, or would travel for commission house. A 1 references. Address PRODUCE, Lock Box 396, Davenport, Iowa.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN in a cigar and tobacco store; salary less an object than an insight in the business. Address R P, 187 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN and wife in a respectable family; the man to take care of horses and make himself useful, the wife as seamstress or housemaid. Address I & J 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRAVELLING man of experience, to travel for a wholesale house through Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska. Best of references. Address O 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO look after horses and make himself generally useful. Good references given. Address, for 2 days, J W, Hyde Park P. O.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH SOME HOUSE handling wool, hides, pelts, etc.; is a good judge of wool; has had years of experience in picking up stock from first hands through the country. Box 2, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A RETAIL BOOT and shoe store; wages no object. Address H 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (married) in a wholesale or retail hardware house as clerk or traveller; has been 7 years in the business, talks both German and English, and can give the best reference. Address A S, 341 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF energy and ability, a position as salesman or agent; willing to work on a small salary. Address U 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 23 years old, either in the wholesale or retail trade; has had several years' experience; or as a travelling agent. Address, or call, E M, 413 State-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BILL CLERK, ASsistant bookkeeper, or salesman. Have experience and city references. Address X Y, Tribune branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—TO PRINTERS—A thorough practical printer, of long experience in the management of job and book offices, is open to an engagement as foreman. Address O 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MILLERS—IN A country mill, by a single man of 10 years' experience; is a good grinder and stone dresser; also some experience in distillery grinding. Address MILLER, 480 Canal-st.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR driver, and to do general work, by a man used to take care of horses. Can give reference. Please address BENGTSON, 116 North Morgan-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A QUALIFIED young lady either as instructress, copyist, clerk, or is willing to accept any respectable engagement; would also like to form a class in instrumental music. Apply at 66 Twenty-ninth-st.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT woman to do second work. Apply at 312 West Polk-st., from 10 to 12 m.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMIly to do cooking. 75 West Erie-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTAble young ladies in a private family as cook and second girl. Apply at 228 West Tay or st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS; ONE as first class ironer, the other as plain ironer or second work. Apply at 40 Adams-st., in the rear. Reference given.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO DINING ROOM or second work in a first-class private boarding-house. Address T 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work or general housework in a small family. Please call at 52 Eldridge-court, up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO HOUSEWORK by a Scotch girl, in a small private family. Good wages expected. Please call at 378 State-st., near Harrison.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS TO do family sewing. Now is the time to get sewing done cheap. 195 South Green-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS FROM THE 1st of May, 2 good brick stores in the best location for business on W. Madison-st., if not in Chicago; these stores can be made into one without expense; none but undoubted responsible parties need apply; rent $3,600, each store. Address, for one week, Tribune office.

TO RENT—IN PRINCETON, ILL., TWO FIREproof stores, double rooms, 22x80, suitable for any kind of mercantile business, with an established trade. Possession given March 1, 1872. For terms, call on or address C. A. STONER, Princeton, Ill., P. O. Box 741.

TO RENT—FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS, THE BUILDings known as the Northwestern Pickle and Vinegar Works, Wilmette, Ill. Apply to CHAS. F. WESTERFIELD, Proprietor, Wilmette, or 127 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A NEW STORE, 22x66 FEET, ON the northeast corner of Polk and Clinton-sts., for one or more years; also 4 nice rooms up stairs, with water, closets, etc. Apply to OWNER, on premises.

TO RENT—FRONT OFFICE ON LOWER floor, near Madison st.; rent low. MORTON & CO., Oriental Mills, Madison-st. bridge.

TO RENT—STORES AND BASEMENTS, 278 and 280 South Water-st., head of market. Also offices above. Inquire on premises. H C WHEELER.

TO RENT—TWO OR THREE BRICK STORES on West Lake and Randolph-sts., near the river, from May 1. J. H. KEDZIE, 109 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A LIGHT BASEMENT, SUITABLE for housekeeping or offices, partly furnished, at 550 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR OFFICES AND SMALL tenements. EDMUND G. STILES, Room 51 Central Union Block, Madison-st., east of bridge.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, GOOD FOR JOBbing or offices, in brick building, 20x80, at 21 South Canal-st.; also several offices. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., on the premises.

TO RENT—OR LEASE—A LARGE BUILDING on the South side, suitable for store or any manufacturing business. Address N 39, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORES (NOW building), 24x80, 40x80, or 60x80, three stories and basement, marble front, plate glass windows, on State-st., 50 feet from VanBuren, best location now in the city. C. S. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—LARGE MARBLE house on Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st.; suitable for business, boarding or hotel. SIMEON MEARS, 809 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A FINE OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR, gas and water, splendid for a professional or real estate office. Apply soon. OSCAR FIELD, 42 and 44 Congress-st.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, HOUSE 375 Wabash-av. Inquire at 370 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS brick house, 12 rooms, with ample grounds, carriage-house, stable, conservatory, &c., &c., in a pleasant neighborhood on North Side. Will sell cheap and on long time, or will rent to a good tenant who will board owner's family of 4 grown persons, occupying 2 rooms. Apply to F. HATHEWAY, 174 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—OR SALE—14 ROOM BRICK HOUSE, with barn, on Fullerton-av.; rent, $50. D. LEONARD, 45 South Canal st.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT, VERmont marble front house, 17 rooms, 519 West Adams-st.; rent, $1,800; furniture for sale if application is made this week. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS ON ABERdeen-st., and furniture for sale. Apply R. M. FILLEY, 123 West Washington-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—OR SALE—MARBLE FRONT, MICHigan-av., elegant house, just finished; frame and brick house at Highland Park. 809 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY WITH immediate possession, a 2-story and basement brick house furnished, with all modern improvements; good barn. Apply on the premises, 913 Indiana-av., north of Twentieth-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES ON INDIANA AND PRAIrie-avs. Also unfurnished rooms for housekeeping. JAMES H. HILL & CO., 379 State-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES ON INDIANA, WABASH, and Prairie-avs. Also unfurnished rooms. JAMES H. HILL & CO., 379 State-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, in the new brick block 177 Twenty-first-st., between State and Burnside-sts.

TO RENT—70 UNFURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, in the new brick block on Twenty-first-st., between State and Burnside sts.

TO RENT—NEAT AND PLEASANTLY FURnished room to responsible parties, at 149 West Washington-st. References required.

TO RENT—3 FURNISHED ROOMS AND kitchen, to man and wife; no children. Apply at 374 State-st., 3d floor, up stairs, front rooms.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH closet attached, without board, at 467½ Michigan-av.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, INcluding gas, private family, near Union Park; $12. Address A 52, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, at 236 West Randolph-st. Inquire at front room up stairs.

TO RENT—A FINE, LARGE PARLOR, UNfurnished, to rent cheap, with or without board. Apply at 169 West Adams st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. I wish to rent two furnished rooms for myself and wife, on Wabash or Michigan-av., without board, between Eighteenth and Twenty-second-sts. Address Q 50, Branch office, stating terms.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 4 TO 8 rooms, by a careful tenant. CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE rooms for housekeeping, near corner of Lake and Lincoln-sts.; no children. Address X 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A SINGLE GENtleman, a room without board, in a strictly private family on the West Side, east of Throop st.; would provide most of furniture, and take breakfast if agreeable. Address, stating location, T 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT AND TAKE POSSESsion now or by March 1, dwelling-house containing from 12 to 15 rooms; good location; would board owner if desirable; furnished or unfurnished. Address HENRY, 45 Hoyne-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED rooms, suitable for housekeeping, for two respectable young ladies; West Side preferred. Address Y 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 7 OR 8 rooms, suitable for two small families, within 10 or 15 minutes' walk of Twelfth and State-sts. Address C. W. DUNWELL, 141 Twentieth-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—HALF COTTAGE OR A few rooms for young married couple, not more than 30 minutes from Post Office. L 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE OR TWO FURnished rooms, with accommodations for cooking preferred. Address D 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE CONTAINing about eight rooms. Address C. M. SAMSON, 289 Fulton-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 ROOMS, PARTLY furnished, suitable for housekeeping, for young gent and mother. Pleasant location on West Side desired, at reasonable terms. Address Room 3, 3d floor, 60 South Canal-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, with or without board. Address D 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OF ABOUT 5 or 6 rooms, in the vicinity of Robey and Adams-sts. Address, by letter, JOHN E. HESCROFT, 130 State-st.